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## ANALYTICAL REVIEW,

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ART. I. *Chemical Experiments and Opinions; extracted from a Work published in the last Century.* 8vo. Pr. 2s. 6d. Oxford printed. London; Murray. 1790.

ACCORDING to the author's declaration, the design of this work is to promulgate the chemical experiments and opinions of an author in the last century, who, he thinks, anticipated Dr. Priestley, Mr. Scheele, and others, in some of their most brilliant discoveries relating to air; though his name among the philosophers of the present time be but little known, and his writings have been inadequately represented by the very few who noticed them. Dr. Beddoes now claims a share of the respect and glory of Verulam and Newton, for a neglected genius. In a letter, by way of preface, we learn that the subject of this publication, is an account of the *Tractatus quinque Medico-physici studio Johannis Mayow, LL. D. & M; necnon Coll. Anim. in Univ. Oxon. Socii. Oxon. 1674.* In this letter the author warmly and strenuously vindicates the claims of credit for Mayow, by comparing his discoveries, and the circumstances under which he made them, with those of other great inventors.

'Let any one shew me,' says he, 'where Mayow might find formulas ready to his hands by which he could regulate his facts and his reasonings, a set of experiments bearing so directly on the point at which he aimed; or a chain of consequences deduced with sagacity equally enlightened, and so much patience of thought. Consider only the quantity or mass of truth which he surely detected 'per sua pericula, suasque meditationes,' and then name among his predecessors or contemporaries,—I had almost rashly added—or his successors, a rival fitted to contend with him for the palm of philosophy,'—who silently and unperceived, in the obscurity of the last century, discovered, if not the whole sum and substance, yet certainly many of those splendid truths, which adorn the writings of philosophers of the present day. 'He threw away with scorn the vague ideas annexed by the old chemists to the terms salt, sulphur, mercury, &c. He has clearly presented the notion of phlogiston, which rendered the name of Stahl so celebrated. He perceived the

action of dephlogisticated air, in almost all the wide extent of its influence; he was acquainted with the composition of the atmosphere, and contrived to make the mixture of nitrous and atmospherical air. He was well aware of the cause of the increase of weight in metallic calces, and distinctly asserted, that certain bases are rendered acid by the accession of nitro-atmospherical particles, or what has since been denominated, the acidifying principle. He discovered the method of producing factitious gas, and observed its permanent elasticity; and what is still more strange, he invented the nice art of transferring it from vessel to vessel. The doctrine of respiration is all his own. He has carried on his investigation of this function from the diminution of the air, by the breathing of animals (as well as the burning of bodies) to the change it produces in the blood during its passage through the lungs, and the use of the placenta.

The editor might have added, that Mayow excelled even Mr. Scheele, apparently, at least in one circumstance, namely, in completing all his discoveries before he had attained the age of 29 years! for he was born (probably in Cornwall) in 1645, he published his tract *De Respiratione*, in 1668; that *De Rachitide*, in 1669; his treatise *De Motu musculari et Spiritibus Animalibus*, that *De Sale Nitro et Spiritu Nitro Aereo*, and his dissertation *De Respiratione Fœtus in Utero et Ovo*, by the year 1673 or 1674.

How far these high encomiums are justly bestowed, and whether Mayow's comparative merit is so pre-eminent as here represented, can only be determined after an attentive perusal of his writings; from which the editor first gives a translation of the contents of each chapter, and secondly, an analysis of them, with his reflections.

*Chap. 1. Of Nitre.* 'The air is impregnated with a vital and igneous salt,' which the editor considers to be the same thing as the dephlogisticated air of Priestley and Scheele; but in the corresponding second part in the analysis, he produces no proofs from his author of this component of the atmosphere. On the natural history of nitre it is observed, that the more volatile part is attracted by soil from the air, and the more fixed part is from the earth, which 'seems to be sulphur and alkali in close combination.' Mayow therefore clearly perceived the connection between the acid of nitre and the air, and between the alkali and earth in soil or mould. He also, both by analysis and synthesis, demonstrates the composition of nitre to be 'a purely saline or alkaline salt; or in place of this, a volatile salt, and an acid salt;' and that it contains no sulphur, by which the editor thinks is to be understood phlogiston. If Mayow had been the first who had formed a double salt, by uniting the acid of nitre to alkali, the merit of a discovery would have been due to him; but he was anticipated by Crollius, who formed the tartarus vitriolatus, by combining acid of vitriol with alkali of tartar; and the composition of nitre was



known also long before his time. Considering therefore the improvement that had been made in the halurgic branch of chemistry, we think but little merit can be justly claimed for Mayow in this chapter.

*Chap. 2. On the Air and fixed Part of Spirit of Nitre.* Nitrous acid can only in part be derived from the air; for this acid is too gross to exist in the atmosphere; and being breathed would destroy animals, as well as fire: yet the *pabulum ignis* exists in nitre, because sulphur mixed with it, or gunpowder will burn in vacuo and under water, by means of the *fire air particles* of this salt. This fact, he ascertains, by setting on fire gunpowder in a tube closed at one end, and inverting it in water. This fine experiment, which explains the *Grecian fire*, was devised lately by Mr. Lavoisier, who collected the air, from the burning of a mixture of nitre and charcoal. Though atmospheric air contributes to the support of flame, it is only a part of it which produces this effect; because Mr. Boyle's experiments show, that after the extinction of a candle in a close vessel, there always remains a large quantity of air. Hence then Mayow plainly made appear, that the same substance in the atmosphere which supports life and flame, exists in the nitrous acid; and that the nitrous acid derived it from the atmosphere: consequently he discovered dephlogisticated air above a century before Mr. Scheele and Dr. Priestley. We think it is a curious fact in the history of science, that this aeriform fluid has been found out by three chemists, who were entirely ignorant of each others experiments, namely, by Mayow, about the year 1672, by Dr. Priestley in the month of August, 1774, and by Mr. Scheele probably in the same year. Reflections on the formation of the acid of nitre, and probably Mr. Boyle's experiment of burning gunpowder in vacuo, suggested to philosophers of the last age, the experiments which occasioned this great discovery; by very different pursuits, Priestley and Scheele arrived at the same conclusion. We can scarcely with justice say the discovery was incomplete, for want of the experiment by which the fire air particles would have been confined over, and transferred through water and mercury, because the same deficiency might be pointed out with regard to Dr. Black's discovery of the aerial acid. Here then we join the learned editor in offering our tribute of respect, and in expressing, as friends of science, our gratitude to the memory of Mayow! the deflagration or inflammation of nitre with sulphur, or inflammable matter, arises, adds our older chemist, from the disengagement of *fire air particles* of the nitre, and not as Willis supposed, by virtue of the sulphur; and the editor might have added, not as Hales supposed, from the alkali in nitre. The rest of the chapter contains only wild and unnecessary conjectures.

*Chap. 3. Concerning the Nitro-atmospherical and Fire Spirit.* Here we have first some superfluous and vague reasoning on the nitro-saline nature of the fire-air spirit, and on its being neither acid nor alkaline; then on the manner in which nitro-atmospherical particles produce fire. The author's opinion of the cause of heat is little different from lord Bacon's, who concludes by induction, that it is a motion of minute particles; whereas Mayow confines this motion to the particles of fire-air. The learned editor appears to labour hard to support his author in this branch, by bringing forward many facts that cannot be explained by the present more popular opinion of the fluid states, both inelastic and elastic, of bodies depending on the influx of heat, without any increase of temperature, and of the disengagement of this heat when such bodies return to a state of inelastic fluidity and solidity. And he observes, that even Mr. Scheele perceived such a connection, that he imagined dephlogisticated air to be a component part of heat. Adopting Bacon's theory, and discovering himself the effect of air, in the production of fire, it appears to us natural for Mayow to fall on his theory of the motion of air-particles. With high satisfaction and real admiration, we find the author apply the discovery of fire-air in nitrous acid, to the explanation of the calcination of antimony in the focus of a burning glass; which, says he, produces the same effect as the frequent abstraction of nitrous acid poured upon it; and the detonation and fusion with nitre, also, as exposure of iron to rust in the air. He notices the increase of weight, which is obviously in all these cases from the addition of the nitro-atmospherical particles. Here, with submission to the Oxford professor, in establishing the rights of Mayow, we should have distinguished the *original facts* of the author, from those which had been observed by his predecessors; for John Rey, who published in 1630, ascribed the increased weight of calces, above that of the metals affording them, to the addition of air, he meant from the atmosphere only; but it was reserved for the English chemist above 30 years afterwards to discover this air in nitrous acid, and consequently to explain by the same principle the action of this acid and atmospheric air on metals. It is we think justly worthy of notice, that the foundation of the whole of the new theory of chemistry might have been dictated by these observations on calcination, by Rey and Mayow. The rest of this chapter is not commented upon.

*Chap. 4. Of the Origin of Acids or Acid Liquors—likewise of the earthy Part of Spirit of Nitre.* Sulphur, according to the author, consists of a saline, alkaline or metallic, and a purely sulphureous part; or as the editor explains it, a phlogistic part; and not of the vitriolic spirit, and as Stahl supposed, phlogiston; or as modern phlogistians alledge, of phlogiston and something

something else: neither is it as the new theorists propose, a simple substance. Acids do not pre-exist in the substances from which they are apparently produced; but are formed in the action of fire, by uniting with the igneous particles, which contains the nitro-atmospherical matter. This is the theory divested of a more particular explanation on old absurd chemical, and then prevailing mechanical and corpuscularian doctrines; or as the editor well describes the language, 'it is an aukward dress, which truth borrowed from the fashion of the times.' The nitro-atmospherical particles which enter into the constitution of acids, are also supplied by exposure of pyrites, &c. to the air; and the acidity of wines, and ales, are imputed to nitro-atmospherical air.

In this chapter he substitutes sulphur, for the mercury of the old chemists; but his ideas of it appear to us to be nearly as vague and indefinite, as those annexed to the old term. The greatest part of the contents of this chapter, the editor chooses to pass over without any comment, notwithstanding his passionate admiration of their author—most probably he found himself unable to render them consistent with any chaste principles.

*Chap. 6. Of Nitro-atmospherical Spirit, in as far as it occasions Rigidity and Elasticity—also of the Mechanism of Elasticity—incidentally of the Bursting of Prince Rupert's Drops.* The editor avoids any comment on the numerous contents of this chapter, and offers as an excuse 'that the long digression concerning the cause of elasticity, favours so strongly of the corpuscular philosophy, that he *was glad to recollect, that it belonged not to his purpose.*' There are certainly many chemical subjects in this chapter, and among others, the observation and explanation of boiled water freezing sooner than unboiled, in the circumstances, which have been the subject of a paper by Dr. Black; but the editor perhaps found that even his acute and capacious mind, was not adequate to the task of rendering absurdity plausible, and of supporting the wildest fictions, even by analogy.

*Chap. 7. That the Elasticity of Air depends on the Nitro-atmospherical Spirit; also how the Air is impregnated anew with Nitro-aerial Particles, incidentally of the Elements of Heat and Cold.* Here we find Mayow ascribing the rising of the skin in the cupping-glass with flame, of water in a vessel on the burning of a candle, camphor, &c. within it, of a wetted bladder, tied over the mouth of a vessel, upon which a small animal is placed within a cucurbit, to the consumption of the nitro-atmospherical or fire-air particles. He inflamed camphor by means of tinder fired by a burning-glass, and found the air diminished  $\frac{7}{10}$  in bulk. From the mean of many experiments, he found that the diminution of bulk of air, by the breathing of animals confined in vessels was about  $\frac{1}{14}$ . Mayow did not know how to account for the supposed loss of elasticity, but by feigning the hypothesis



of sulphureous particles 'impinging violently against the nitro-atmospherical, on which the tension of the air depends, and striking them out of the air, as sparks from steel; thus the particles of air are changed from rigid to flexible, and so oppose less resistance to the pressure of the atmosphere.' He did not enter into the modern conception, that aeriform bodies can become liquid or solid, or conceive that in respiration, the fire-air might actually enter the blood; but in subsequent parts he reasons inconsistently with the above hypothesis. We are happy to join with the editor in acknowledging, that the pre-eminent talent for experiment and observation, appears conspicuously in his finding, that if birds or mice be confined within the same vessel, and one be set at the top, and the other at a lower station, the latter will live longer than the former. This phenomenon he accounts for by saying, that, as the nitro-atmospherical part of air is heavier than the rest, the air is rendered lighter from the loss of this part, ascends to the top and resists the pressure of the atmosphere, though it cannot support life, while the air at the bottom is so little tainted, that it can be breathed. 'When one of these animals begins to feel the want of air, it raises its mouth upward in search of something to breathe; as its distress increases, it turns its head downwards, and finding a little refreshment, protrudes its mouth as low down as possible, and retains it in that situation.' The rest of the chapter contains little else but hypothetical reasonings, utterly unworthy of the other parts of it.

*Chap. 8.* is joined afterwards with the *Treatise on Respiration*, on account of the subject of them being the same.

*Chap. 9. Whether Air can be generated de novo.* The genius of Mayow re-appears in this part with new lustre; for the supposed modern invention of transferring aeriform bodies under water was familiar to him, and the plate demonstrates it, though his method be much inferior to those now used. One plate also represents the extrication of nitrous air, and inflammable air from iron, in an inverted matrafs, filled with very diluted nitrous acid. It must be acknowledged, however, that here, he says, he knew not whether these elastic fluids were common air or not, but afterwards is inclined to conclude the latter; so that he only surpassed Hales in confining them over liquids.

The five following chapters, the writer does not comment upon, excusing himself on account of the extent of the subject, and that the table of contents will probably suffice, but perhaps the almost only reason for this omission was, that the examination would lessen the credit he had laboured to establish in other parts.

*Second Treatise. On Respiration.* This was his first publication, written at the age of twenty-two or three, and the editor calls

calls it his most perfect work. Here he rejects the Cartesian principles, which elsewhere govern his reasoning, and displays his anatomical knowledge.

The air, he conceives, inflates the lungs by the pressure of the atmosphere, when the thorax is dilated by the conspiring action of both sets of intercostal muscles. Respiration, he alleges, serves neither to cool the heart nor to break down the blood, nor to transmit the blood from the right to the left cavities of the heart; for blood can pass through the lungs, though they do not move, or though the breath for a short time be stopt. It is very remarkable, to find him advance, that the office of the lungs is to separate from the air, and convey to the blood, *one of its constituent parts* (the nitro-atmospherical particle). From experiments, he concludes, that air is the principle, without which the heart cannot move; but it does not signify whether it be introduced into the mass of blood by the lungs, or into the vena cava, or in any other way. By a peculiar contrivance, air was disengaged from iron by nitrous acid, and the diminution of the air of the vessel observed; and this fact was discovered also by Hales long afterwards; but it was Dr. Priestley who explained it more clearly, and applied it most ingeniously, as a test of respirable air. Mayow also disengaged aeriform matter from alkalies, and inflammable air from iron by acid; but he knew little of their properties. We must observe, that his manner of accounting for the separation of nitro-atmospherical air by the lungs, and of air from other substances, is by an absurd hypothesis, and very unequal to other parts of his work.

*Treatise III. Of the Respiration of the Fœtus in the Uterus and the Egg.* With Everard, says the editor, our author affirms, that the umbilical arteries convey not only nutritious juice, but a quantity of nitro-aerial particles, and hence he would not have the placenta called any longer the liver, but the lungs of the womb. The chicken in the egg, as the child in the uterus, breathes and receives nutrition by the said arteries.

*Treatise IV. On muscular Motion.* The fibrillæ transversely inserted into the greater fibres of the muscles, perform the chief office in their contraction by reason of their position, as well as size and number. The cause of this contraction is, besides the animal spirits, some of the salino-sulphureous parts of the blood; and those animal spirits that contribute to the animal motion consist of those nitro-aerial parts which he asserts to be transmitted into the blood by inspiration. A great number of the merest fictions, concerning other functions of the animal œconomy, are contained in this treatise, for which the learned editor makes the best apology he is able.

*Treatise v. On the Rickets.* This disease arises from a want of nervous influence, from a defect, not in the brain, but in the spinal marrow.

We have read this publication with great pleasure, but not without dissatisfaction, surprize, and in certain parts, a little disgust. Dr. B.'s manner of introducing his publication by his advertisement, the title page, and the prefatory letter, would lead readers in general to imagine, that the name of the author and his publication were as little known, as the writer of some unpublished Greek or Arabian manuscript, which was replete with discoveries and scientific reasoning, and had been neglected or concealed ever since the expulsion of the Greeks from Constantinople; whereas, we can assure them, that the work of Mayow is as well known, by the title at least, as that of his equal, Basil Valentine: nor is it scarce; there are certainly a number of copies in London. We know, as well as Dr. B., that Mayow's experiments have been but little noticed, and by the few who have quoted them, inadequately or unjustly represented. Neither is this surprising, or reasonably to be imputed to a greater instance of neglect and ingratitude to this ingenious man, as the editor would say, than is the ordinary fate of many other inventors. It is very plainly demonstrated by the experiments abovementioned, that a part of Mayow's discoveries, published at a time when the attention of experimental philosophers was not engaged by, apparently, more interesting, and then alluring objects, would have been sufficient to excite inquiries into the pneumatic branch of chemistry; but Sir Isaac Newton's discoveries, and the doctrine of phlogiston of Becher and Stahl, occasioned it to remain without further cultivation, till the subject was resumed almost singly by Hales.—The little benefit he received from Mayow, whose work he quotes, is indeed a matter to us of much greater wonder, than that the publication has not been generally read. Brownrigg, Cavendish, and Black, succeeded Hales, and their interesting discoveries, with the explanation of the art of transferring elastic fluids, met with merited attention, and at a time when the general doctrines of matter had been supposed almost exhausted. Soon after, Priestley's numerous and brilliant, though desultory, experiments spread the passion for inquiries into the nature of aeriform bodies, to the almost exclusion, for a time, of other branches. Fifteen years ago, Dr. Priestley and Mr. Scheele, in their respective different countries, arrived at the same time, by the progressive steps of chemical philosophy, at the discovery of the aeriform fluid, which is the real respirable and inflammable part of the atmosphere, and which exists in the nitrous acid; into which, as Mayow had said, it was introduced from the atmosphere. Priestley and Scheele not being directly conducted to this discovery by means of Mayow's experiments; and the



the numerous new experiments being sufficient to occupy the attention of chemists in general, it surely ought not to have been a matter of such surprize, as Dr. B. expresses, that Mayow's book had not been more attended to: we will venture to affirm, the public improved more by the study of Priestley and Scheele, of Cavendish and Black. This author of the last century must, however, soon have been brought forward, if he had not fallen into such good hands as Dr. B.'s; for after a branch of philosophy has been cultivated to a certain degree, and it is become generally known, mankind next begin to trace its origin, and the cause of its advancement. Nay has not ample justice been done to the author by Dr. Blumenbach? And did not we in a former number\* refer to Mayow's treatise *De Sal-Nitro*, in which, we said, would be found many facts that are the support of the new system of chemistry? Other proofs could be given of this author being mentioned in the fullest and most honourable manner on other occasions, as the inventor of nitrous air, dephlogisticated air, and great part of the modern pneumatic apparatus, if they were not of too private a nature.

T. T.

ART. II. *Annales de Chimie, &c. or, Annals of Chemistry; being a Collection of Memoirs concerning Chemistry, and the Arts which depend upon it.* By Mess. de Morveau, Lavoisier, Monge, Berthollet, de Fourcroy, Le Baron de Dietrich, Haassenfratz and Adet. Vol. III. Paris printed, and sold in London by De Boffe. Price 4s. sewed. 1789.

1. *An Abridgment of the Theory of the Structure of Chrystals*, by the Abbe Haüy.—The Abbe Haüy, in several memoirs presented to the Royal Academy of Sciences, has made a successful attempt to reduce the peculiar and original figures of chrystalized bodies. In treating this subject he has availed himself of what lapidaries call the grain of stones, or their disposition to split in one direction rather than another, and he has deduced the irregularities or secondary figures from the mathematical consideration of these original forms. The same difficulty which prevented our abridging his memoir in the last volume of the Transactions of the Academy, that is to say the impossibility of giving an account which shall be at once intelligible and concise, without the assistance of diagrams, will likewise prevent our attempting to curtail the present abridgment, which occupies twenty-eight pages of the Annals.

2. *An Essay upon a Salt obtained from the Juice of Cherries.* By Mr. Hielm.—This salt was obtained from the juice of the red cherry, *Prunus Cerasus*, (Linn.) which was beat in a mortar strained or filtered through a coarse cloth, suffered to ferment for four days, again filtered and one third of its weight of fine sugar added, after which the fluid was reduced to one third

\* See Review of Hopson's System of Chemistry, Vol. V. p. 437.

third by evaporation over a fire. It was then left in a warm place to ferment again, after which a handful of Spanish raisins was added, and the liquor closely corked in bottles, previously rinsed with French brandy. At the end of several years the salt in question was found adhering to the bottom and sides. The salt when purified by solution and evaporation, afforded transparent white crystals, not changeable in the air, of a bitterish taste but acid. Before the blowpipe they were burned with flame, and left a considerable quantity of lime. From several experiments which however were less compleat than they might have been, if the author had possessed a larger quantity of the salt, it was found that the acid possessed properties different from any acid hitherto known, though in other respects it resembles the acid of fat, and in others the acid of ants and the acid of milk.

3. *Report made to the Royal Academy of Sciences on the 10th of June 1789, by Mess. Berthollet and Dietrich, concerning the Manufacture of Alum.* By Mr. Chaptal.—The common methods of obtaining alum are sufficiently well known, and in their own nature they must be peculiar to such countries as possess the alum-ores. From the great utility of this salt in a variety of manufactures, it has become a question whether it might not be made by a direct combination of vitriolic acid and argillaceous earth. Mr. Chaptal has established works for this purpose, and he is entitled to the grateful acknowledgments of society for that liberality of spirit which has set him above the prejudices of manufacturers, and induced him to communicate his whole process. It consists in exposing balls of clay which have been ignited to the action of vitriolic acid air, in a chamber of the same kind as that which is used in the manufactory of vitriolic acid. The structure which Mr. Chaptal determined to make in consequence of his first trials has been in use two years. The chamber in which the mixture of salt-petre and sulphur is burned, is eighty-four feet long, forty-four wide, and twenty-nine at its highest part. The side-walls are of common masonry, and covered within with a bed of considerable thickness of white plaster; the floor is paved with bricks bedded in a mixture of calcined clay and crude clay. The first pavement is again covered with a second, to intersect (*couper*) the joints formed by the first, and the bricks of this second pavement are applied and covered by a bed of mastick, which is used hot in the same manner as mortar. This mastick is composed of equal parts, of pitch, turpentine, and wax, which are kept in fusion until all the volatile oil which causes the matter to swell, has been dissipated. The roof of the chamber is of wood, but the beams are very close together; they have grooves lengthways in the middle, into which the planks which occupy the space between the timbers  
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are slid, so that this immense piece of carpenter's work is put together without a single nail.

This chamber being thus constructed, was covered with the mastick, three or four successive coatings of which were laid on with the intention of effacing all the small cracks which might have taken place in the first coating, and for the purpose likewise of giving the surface an exquisite polish. Care was taken likewise to apply the mastick of the first coating as hot as possible, in order to impregnate the wood, the plaster, and the bricks; with these precautions, the mastick penetrates into the very texture of those substances, and is perfectly incorporated with them. This operation is so delicate, so essential to the success of the undertaking, and the consequences of imperfection are so much to be dreaded, that a mere workman ought not to be intrusted with the execution: eight months assiduous labour was scarcely sufficient to compleat this work.

Mr. Chaptal first applied the varnish on the inside of the roof only, but at the end of three months he saw sufficient reason to repeat the operation on the external surface. The wood being thus deprived of its property of expanding and contracting by the weather, has ever since continued in a degree of perfection which is truly astonishing.

This mastick has the advantage over lead, to such a degree in point of cheapness, that the internal surface of this immense chamber cost no more than six or seven thousand livres, though it would have required eighty or ninety thousand pounds of lead to have covered its surface.

Mr. Chaptal chuses the whitest and purest clay, which he reduces into a paste with water, and forms them into balls six inches in diameter. He calcines or ignites these balls in a furnace, and afterwards pounds or breaks them in pieces, and in this state he forms a stratum of the fragments upon the floor of his chamber. At the end of some days the fragments begin to crack and open, and the crevices soon exhibit an efflorescence of pure alum, and sometimes even chrystals formed by the union of several laminæ applied to each other.

When the earth has perfectly effloresced and exhibits alum through its whole texture, it is taken out of the chamber, and exposed under an open shed, that it may be more intimately penetrated by the acid, and the surplus may be dissipated. After this the earth is lixiviated, and the saline solution is evaporated in leaden boilers, and chrystalized in the usual manner.

4. *Extract from the Experiments on Vegetables by M. I. Ingenhoufsz.* By M. Hassenfratz.—Mr. H. has given an account of several of the particulars of this second volume of Mr. Ingenhoufsz's researches on vegetables. He finds that plants, like other organic existences, require vital air for their support, and perish in every other kind of air, unless the extrication of vital  
air



air in consequence of the action of light, be sufficient to counteract the noxious effect. A great part of the attention of this assiduous philosopher was employed in ascertaining that plants do emit fixed air in obscurity; contrary to the assertions of M. Senebier. This discussion, and the interesting facts it brings forward, is highly deserving the consideration of philosophers.

5. *Considerations on the Experiments of Dr. Priestley, relating to the Composition of Water, and upon an Article in the new Dictionary of Chemistry by Mr. Keir.* By M. Berthollet.—In the great controversy respecting phlogiston, in which the facts are almost indefinitely numerous, tho' scarcely any have the appearance of being decisive; in which men of the most undoubted sagacity and eminence maintain opinions almost diametrically opposite; and in which the by-stander of less ability, if less habituated to system, may see a number of prejudices and inconsistencies on all sides, it is scarcely practicable to abridge. We are not disposed to make the attempt, which would indeed lead us to discuss a very long article of Keir's dictionary, which is somewhat foreign to our present design, and incompatible with the limits of the article upon which we are now employed. It will therefore be sufficient to observe, that M. Berthollet, with that order, perspicuity, and force, which so eminently distinguishes all his productions, does in the present paper consider the great and leading experiments of Priestley, Cavendish, Lavoisier, De la Place, Monge, and others, relative to the composition and decomposition of water, which makes so great a part of the basis of the new theory, and also attends to the observations contained in the article *nitre* in Mr. Keir's Dictionary. His paper occupies sixty pages of the book, and is well calculated to throw light on the subject.

6. *Extract from the Observations of Mess. Adolph, Modeir, and Klaproth, on Molybdena.*—M. Modeir affirms, that he has obtained the regulus of molybdena in a short time, by treating the pure acid with the blow-pipe upon charcoal. He purifies the metallic globule by melting it again with borax and lime, by which means he gives it the brilliancy of silver. M. Klaproth tried in vain to reduce the acid of molybdena to the metallic state in a crucible. Both these chemists think the sulphur in the mineral to be about forty per cent.

7. *Observation on a singular Change effected in an human Liver by Putrefaction.* By M. De Fourcroy.—The late Mr. Poulletier de la Salle hung up a piece of liver in the open air for the space of ten years. It first emitted a putrid smell and was corroded by the larvæ of insects, but after a certain time it became dry, and was reduced to a grey fixable matter of an earthy appearance, resembling agaric mineral. It suffered no alteration for the last three or four years. On a close examination some portions of membranes and vascular filaments were perceived,  
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and its feel was unctuous and soft like that of a kind of soap. This was examined by destructive distillation, and afforded a few drops of limpid water of a faint smell, which was succeeded by dense oily fumes, which were condensed into a white concrete matter, adhering to the neck of the retort, and of a lamellated and crystalline appearance. Towards the end of the distillation this concrete oil came over of a reddish brown colour, and a small quantity of dense inflammable air was afforded. The products exhibited no saline character. Another portion of the liver was boiled in water, which became saponaceous in consequence of its having dissolved a small portion of the matter. This water lathered by agitation, and rendered syrup of violets perceptibly green. The portion of the liver which the water did not dissolve was melted by the heat, and crystallized in cooling. It had a fat smell and was inflammable. This dried liver formed a perfect soap by trituration in the cold, with caustic vegetable alkali. Ardent spirit dissolved the greatest part of this liver, and let it fall again on the effusion of water. In a word, it had all the characters of spermaceti. Upon examination of the portion which was soluble in water it proved to be a soap formed of the mineral and volatile alkalies united to the same unctuous substance.

The reflections and observations of M. de Fourcroy upon this fact, which is similar to others observed by him in the examination of human bodies, which had been long buried, promises to lead to very considerable discoveries relative to the animal œconomy.

8. *A Memoir upon several Phenomenon of Vision.* By M. Monge.—It is remarkable that when we view objects through coloured glasses, the sensation of their colours respectively are changed, as might naturally be imagined, from the alteration which the rays of light undergo by the interposition of a medium which does not transmit them all with equal facility; but on the other hand, it is still more worthy of observation, that the deception vanishes in a great measure after we have continued to look thro' the medium: insomuch that when, for example, we have looked thro' a red glass for some time, a white object will not only be considered as possessing its white colour, but a red object likewise will be taken to be white. This is the leading circumstance that engages M. Monge's attention in the present Memoir, and it shews, as he observes, that something moral, or relative to the mind, enters into our ideas of colours, and that they are not governed merely by the simple and independent impressions of light upon the organs of sense. A number of observations which belong to this subject may be found in Dr. Priestley's entertaining History of Light and Colours. We cannot forbear, however, mentioning an easy method of illustrating this production of imaginary colours, com-

communicated to the author by M. Meusnier. When a room is illuminated only by the sun's light, transmitted through a curtain of red taffaty, and a small hole is made through the curtain of two or three lines diameter, through which the direct solar light may be introduced; if this light be received upon white paper, the spot produced only by white rays ought, as it may be supposed, to appear white; it appears nevertheless of a beautiful green: and, on the contrary, if instead of a red curtain a green one be used, the spot will appear of a beautiful red.

9. *Observations on Caloric, and its different Effects, &c.* By M. Seguin.—This is a general treatise on the subject, exhibiting all which has hitherto been done or written respecting it. It occupies near one hundred pages, and will, we hope, be productive of great advantage to science, by disseminating the knowledge of this important subject. The treatise of M. Seguin is not merely an abstract, but contains a considerable mass of original information.

10. *A chemical Examination of a foliated and crystalline Substance, contained in biliary Calcaline.* By M. de Fourcroy.—This substance, examined nearly in the same manner as the human liver mentioned in a former paragraph, proved to be the same matter, viz. spermaceti.

11. *A Memoir concerning the Existence of the albuminous Matter in Vegetables.* By M. De Fourcroy.—It is well known that in purifying the juices of cochlearia, and other antiscorbutic plants, the practice is to plunge the bottle into a water-bath, which causes a portion to coagulate and rise in hard flocks to the surface. This property, which most eminently distinguishes the albumen in animals, induced M. De F. to examine this vegetable matter. He found it to exist in most vegetable substances in which it does not differ from the animal albumen, and like that substance, it becomes gelatinous by combination with acids.

12. *Observations of M. Hassenfratz relative to a Memoir of M. Berlinghieri.*—M. B. among other observations upon Crawford's Theory of Animal Heat, denies that the air absorbed in respiration can occasion that phenomenon; because he observes, that all the heat which becomes latent, must have been employed in giving the vaporous state to the vapour of water which is exhaled. M. Hassenfratz denies, however, that this vapour is formed from fluid water, but that it is produced by the union of inflammable and dephlogisticated air; in which process there is always a large quantity of heat set at liberty.

V.

(To be concluded in our next.)

ART.



ART. III. *A Treatise on Cancers; with an Account of a new successful Method of operating, particularly in Cancers of the Breast or Testis, by which the Sufferings of the Patient are considerably diminished, the Cure greatly accelerated, and Deformity prevented:* By Henry Fearon, Surgeon to the Surrey Dispensary. The third Edition, with considerable Improvements and new Cases. 8vo. p. 230. price 3s. 6d. sewed. Johnson. 1790.

THE work before us is introduced by some general remarks on the deplorable disease which is the subject of it, and on the circumstances which first induced the author to deviate from the usual mode of practice in such cases. The general appearance, characteristic marks, and usual progress of the disease are then noticed; and Mr. Fearon principally confining himself to cancers affecting the mammæ in females, and the testes in men, 'endeavours to give the best information concerning the difference between cancerous affections of these parts, and other diseases to which they are subject.' The diseases which the female breast is liable to, and which may be mistaken for an incipient cancer, are 'a scrophulous induration and enlargement; the milk breast, or milk abscess; an induration or schirrus from external injury.' Those which may affect the scrotum, and which by inexperienced Surgeons may be confounded with the true cancer, are hernia humoralis, the hydrocele, the venereal scarcocoele, or enlargement and induration of the testicle and epididymis, and the scrophulous testicle.' Concerning the causes of cancers which are next treated of, our author is candid enough to say, 'that he does not think himself adequate to the attempt of clearly illustrating a subject so difficult and obscure, either to his own satisfaction or that of his readers.' He mentions, however, the several causes which have been enumerated by different writers. Inflammation is one of these, and he says he has been induced for some time past to pay more attention to this than to all the others put together, 'the practice in which he has been uncommonly successful, being founded on the principle or supposition, that inflammation is the proximate cause of the disease, and invariably and universally connected with it.' He then considers the parts of the body, and the periods of life, most subject to cancer; and this leads him to a very important question respecting the disease, different opinions upon it having so variously affected the practice; this question is, 'Whether is a cancer a disease of the system, or a topical complaint only?' He laments, that so many men of great eminence should have supported the former opinion, as it has led to discourage patients from making use of means, so obviously indicated were the latter opinion generally adopted. He thinks himself warranted in supposing, 'that the disorder is not originally connected with the system, but merely a local complaint; and that

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the cancerous virus is absorbed into the constitution from the local affection.' Among other proofs of this, he thinks those contained in a publication on cancers by Mr. Hill, of Dumfries, which he much commends, are particularly satisfactory. 'This gentleman, he says, extirpated from different parts of the body eighty-four open, and four occult cancers, and all the patients except two, recovered from the effects of the operation.' He next considers the medical treatment and cure of cancer, and notices the various remedies hitherto recommended; but he doubts whether the cicuta, recommended by Storck; arsenic internally administered, as advised a few years ago by Le Febure of Paris; corrosive sublimate, so much extolled by Gooch; martial flowers, to which Justamond was so partial; or even the deadly night-shade, lately recommended by Dr. Jaenisch, a Russian physician, have ever been efficacious in cases of true cancer.

In very recent cases of schirrus, and where the disease has effected but little injury, he thinks topical and general bleedings may be very useful. This mode of treatment he has before recommended in a paper in the second volume of the *Memoirs of the London Medical Society*, which is here republished; but in a confirmed cancer, he is persuaded, that nothing but the extirpation of the part affected can remove the disease. In those deplorable cases however, where it is too far advanced, or so unfortunately situated as not to admit of removal by surgical operation, he thinks some medicines may be used as palliatives, and in his opinion, 'cicuta here claims a preference, because it is apparently anodyne, promotes rest, and eases pain.'

Considering the excision of the part then, as absolutely requisite when the disease is confirmed, he next strongly recommends that the operation should take place early; and he particularly encourages patients to submit to it, from the great success which has attended his improved method of performing it, which Mr. Fearon then describes very minutely; and the surgical reader will at once understand it, when he is told, that it consists principally in making a single longitudinal but extensive incision, and dissecting away the subjacent part without destroying the integuments, which, after the operation, are brought together by suture, and united by the first intention. The advantages of this mode of operating are obvious, and are fully confirmed by the ample experience of the cases which are subjoined, and with which the book concludes. To the account of our author's mode of operating, he has prefixed some 'Observations on the different Processes of Nature in healing Wounds, more especially on what is called reunion by the first intention.' These we think might have been omitted, at least they should not have been introduced as new ones; the principle

ciple by which wounds heal, by what has been termed the first intention, has been a long while not only generally understood, but extensively applied in surgical practice. Mr. Allanson's method of amputating, and Mr. Minor's mode of trepanning, in which the integuments are so advantageously preserved, are both excellent applications of the same principle. In this suggestion however, we mean not in the smallest degree to depreciate Mr. Fearon's improvement, we think he has the great merit of having applied the principle in question perhaps in the most important case, which occurs in the surgical practice, as in no other can it be surely of more consequence to avoid a large surface, and to prevent the contact of the external air.

We recommend this publication very strongly to the attention of practitioners, and though we do not often advise our patients to read medical books, yet we think this might be read with advantage, by those who labor under this unhappy disease, as it would certainly encourage them to pursue the only rational method of obtaining a cure.

P.

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ART. IV. *An Account of the Nature and medicinal Virtues of the principal Mineral Waters of Great Britain and Ireland; and those most in Repute on the Continent: To which are prefixed Directions for impregnating Water with fixed Air, in order to communicate to it the peculiar Virtues of Pyrmont Water, and other Mineral Waters of a similar Nature, extracted from Dr. Priestley's Experiment on Air: With an Appendix, containing a Description of Dr. Nooth's Apparatus, with the Improvements made in it by others: and a Method of impregnating Water with Hepatic Air, so as to imitate the Aix-la-Chapelle and other sulphureous Waters.* By J. Elliot, M. D. 2d Edition, corrected and enlarged. 12mo. 296 p. and a copper-plate. Price 3s. sewed. Johnson. 1789.

The utility of a work of this kind is sufficiently obvious, and the present editor has availed himself of the labours of the latest writers on the subject, to make some improvements in it. We will transcribe the advertisement he has prefixed.

'In this second edition the contents of the principal waters, and their proportions, when they could be obtained from any good authority, have been inserted: some, which have come into repute since the publication of the former edition, are added: the proportions of the ingredients for imitating different mineral waters have been altered, to bring them nearer to what, from the analyses of later chemists, we may presume to be their true composition: the method of preparing the mephitic alkaline water is given in a more full and improved manner; and that part which relates to the analysis of waters is considerably enlarged.'

The giving the proportions of the several ingredients of different waters, which was wholly omitted by Dr. E. will no doubt



doubt be acceptable to the medical man. The part relating to the analysis of waters may be considered as wholly new. Of waters added we observe the following. Castle Loed, in Rosshire, Scotland. Driburg, in Westphalia, a spring of the same kind as Pyrmont, but stronger. Enghien, in Hainault. Fairburn, near Castle Loed. Grossenendorf, near Hanover. Pifa, in Italy. Rippon, in Yorkshire. St. Amand, in French Flanders, celebrated for its mud-baths. And Walton, near Tewkesbury, which resembles the Cheltenham water. 3.

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ART. v. *Cometilla; or, Views of Nature.* By Pollingrove Robinson, Esq. Vol. I. *being an Introduction to Astronomy.* Crown 8vo. p. 262. Pr. 3s. 3d. sewed. Murray. 1789.

THIS is as curious a performance of its kind as any we remember to have seen. It is an attempt to illustrate some of the first and most easy principles of astronomy, in a pleasing and perspicuous manner, by a constant reference to striking or familiar objects; and in order to accommodate his subject to the taste of such young gentlemen and ladies as are not wholly averse to useful information, the author, or, as he calls himself, the editor, has thrown it into the form of a novel, or rather a romance, introducing the scientific parts only upon proper occasions, when his readers have been previously coaxed into such a state of good humour and docility, that they must profit by his instructions almost whether they will or not.

Marco, the hero of the tale, is a sage of the first eminence, and of the most insinuating manners. After having spent the greatest part of his life in the study of nature, particularly of the phenomena of the heavens, he retires to a cottage, in a sequestered part of the country, and devotes his time and attentions to two young female pupils; the one an inmate, the other a visitant, whom a love of rambling accidentally threw in his way. The good man instructs these ladies in a manner which affords both them and himself infinite satisfaction and amusement. He makes quadrants of their fans, and turns every part of their dress to some astronomical account.

After a few preliminary lessons the ladies are introduced to the observatory. Nothing could be more surprizing and agreeable. The astronomer royal has not one half so convenient or magnificent. Take the following description of it.

‘ On a clear wing of the happy hill, nature had thrown a wild ground-work of level rocks. Their green sides, down to the mountain’s brow, were dress’d with interspersed box and old holly, that grew boldly from the large rifts and moss-covered crevices. ’Twas here that Marco had erected his observatory. ’Twas hence his free mind had traversed the heavens, and took, in narrow compass, the wide work of omnipotence. Two hundred large trunks of topped elms formed a double circumference round the rock, covered with a canopy of

of arched branches. From the middle of this dome rose a kind of chalice, which he called his Umboné, worked with strong roots of large trees. Occasional foldings opened at the top, and threw themselves back in the manner of a divided melon; so that, when a serene sky permitted observation, Marco, with a friend, might sit in the shell of the Umboné, and command the revolving heavens.

Beneath the dome, and within the circumference of the elm-shafts, art and industry contended with nature, which adorned the outside of this extraordinary structure. The cieling all round was overlaid with the most smooth and glossy argil, coloured with vivid azure: 'twas all one concave without flooring or sides. Like the vault of heaven, 'twas above and below beset with burnished gems; that imitated the stars in due proportion of size and distance: throughout the whole vault there was not one imperfect constellation. An enormous globe of polished steel flamed in the center, suspended by two broad magnets, one stuck in the upper, the other in the nether half of the concave. Six other, far inferior balls, supported by magnetic power, some higher, some lower, stood or floated, at will, around this prodigious central body. They too had their attendants round them, sustained by magnetism. The proportions of size and distance were observed throughout. Variegated circles ran round the vault, and pointed distinctly out the heavenly courses; while within this sky in miniature there was no other path for a spectator, than a narrow walk, or kind of terrace, that stuck from the vault, ascending and descending north and south, around the whole beautifully-contrived system.

After having conducted his fair companions over the dome, without yet shewing Cometilla his little heaven beneath, he placed her on a settee between Phœbe and himself, and explained to them the nature of the different circles of the sphere, the constellations, and such other particulars as his machinery was best calculated to illustrate. At length, having shewn them all the wonders of this world in miniature, he touched a spring, and there instantly rose, from the bottom of the concave, a settee, with flying steps, which extended to the pathway, where they alighted, and were again edified by the lessons of this wonderful astronomical Merlin.

Let us now take leave of the Umboné, and see how our philosopher can acquit himself without the use of such superb machinery. His manner of explaining to the ladies the nature of the zones, may serve as a specimen. It is a striking instance of what may be done by an ingenious preceptor desirous of familiarizing knowledge by the most apposite illustrations. The author seems to have taken his hint from the tale of Slawkenbergius, where the trumpeter's wife delivers lectures in the market-place at Strazburg upon the stranger's nose.

It has been said that the human body is the measure of all things; Why not in the instance of the globe of the earth? particularly as it has been very devoutly believed, by some holy and learned men, that our proto-parent was little less than the globe in size, since they aver, that when he extended his mighty arms, he could touch the utmost limits

limits of his domain, or, as an astronomical poet would have said it, he could reach from pole to pole. On this ground I will therefore venture to call the crown of my head the north, and my feet the south pole; from the crown of my head to my temples shall be the frigid zone; from my temples to the lower part of my shoulders the temperate zone; from thence to the upper part of my thigh will be the torrid zone, through the middle of which, or through the midst of my body, will pass the equator; from the upper part of my thigh down to the lower part of my knee I find another temperate zone; and from thence to my feet another frigid zone. Since I have hazarded so much, I will beg you to carry imagination a little further. What I am going to add may not, perhaps, prove wholly useless.

‘Conceive me, if you possibly can, as I stand here, surrounded with so many hoops. In the first place, suppose one large hoop running round the center or middle of my body, or, if you please, of my torrid zone; that large hoop will be my equator: imagine two other less hoops, one running round the lower part of my shoulders, and the other the uppermost part of my thighs; these two lesser hoops will inclose the whole of my torrid zone; and, that we may remember these two lesser hoops, we must give them some name, for instance, let us call them the two *TROPICS*: and then, proceeding up to the temples, and down to the lowermost part of the knees, suppose two other still less hoops, these two will inclose the two temperate zones, and, as they will thus divide the temperate zones from the frigid zones, and from the poles, we may call them the polar hoops, or, if you please, the polar circles. Thus, you see, I shall be inclosed in five horizontal circles or hoops; but, in order to keep those fast about me, I entreat you to apply to fancy once more, and suppose another large circle, as large as the equator, rising from the crown of my head, or, if you please, from my pole, passing perpendicularly over my face, and fastening all the five circles down to my feet. As this circle divides my right hand from my left, and consequently my whole body lengthways into two equal parts, we shall call it the *meridian*; and I do not think it will be amiss, in order to make a complete sphere of me, to imagine still one circle or one hoop more, rising from my pole as the *meridian* did, dropping perpendicularly down over my right and left arms, and meeting under my feet. This large hoop, in the spots where it cuts the equator, shows the east and west points: and, as all the others have their names, it must have one too, we shall therefore call it the *colure*. But what you must particularly advert to, is, that the hoops themselves represent the circles, which are only imagined to exist in the *heavens*, while the respective shadow of each hoop upon my body may very properly be called the same circles on the *earth*; that is, the hoops are the celestial, and their shadows the terrestrial circles.

‘As I therefore now am, in a tolerably exact sense of the word, the representative of the earth, with all my hoops dangling about me, and dividing my zones, I here put a stop to the whimsy, and hope our Fanny will forgive the conceit, while Cometilla proceeds with her observations on this male earth going round that female sun.’

There is a number of other things illustrated in this edifying manner in different parts of the work, which we are obliged to pass



pass over for want of room, having already extended this article to too great a length.

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ART. VI. *An Enquiry into the Copernican System, respecting the Motions of the heavenly Bodies; wherein it is proved, in the clearest Manner, that the Earth has only her diurnal Motion, and that the Sun revolves round the World; together with an Attempt to point out the only true Way whereby Mankind can receive any real Benefit from the Study of the heavenly Bodies.* By John Cunningham. 8vo. p. 75. Price 1s. 6d. Parsons. 1789.

MR. CUNNINGHAM's reasons for doubting the truth of the Copernican System, are expressed in such vague and confused terms, that it is frequently no easy matter to comprehend them, or to perceive their connection with the subject. He is besides, by his own confession, totally unacquainted with the principles of the science he attempts to rectify and new model, so that his opinions can deserve but little notice. A reformer who expects any success, should, at least, understand the tenets of the sect he endeavours to oppose.

After adducing several arguments against the annual motion of the earth, all of which he might have found answered, in the most satisfactory manner, in any of the popular treatises upon this subject, he declares that 'as to the universal law, or power of gravity and central forces, I have nothing to say against it, as it is above my conception.' He believes, nevertheless, that the motions of the planets are not governed by such laws, and thinks it 'a great presumption for sinful mortals to attempt to discover how the Almighty made all things.' Dr. Bradley's discovery of the aberration of the fixed stars, and its connection with the motion of the earth, he also treats as a chimera, saying, 'he has not the credulity to receive it as an article of his creed.' Mr. C. however, does not want for faith in things of a much more doubtful nature. In matters of religion he believes what every philosopher rejects, and in matters of science rejects what every philosopher believes.

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ART. VII. *Conjectures on some of the Phænomena of the Barometer; to which is added, a Paper on the Inversion of Objects on the Retina.* By Robert M'Causland, M. D. 8vo. p. 43. Pr. 1s. Edinburgh, Creech; London, Robinsons. 1788.

THE qualities of the air, our author observes, by which it has been supposed to affect the barometer, may be reduced to two, its elasticity, and its gravity. The first of these, as far as it regards that instrument, he thinks is, at present, not sufficiently understood, to lead us to conclude that it has any share in the phænomena of the weather. He therefore confines

his attention principally to the second, on which he makes a number of very judicious and pertinent observations, well deserving the attention of philosophers. The causes which he conceives to be principally concerned in producing the different changes in the atmosphere, are, 1. Such, which considering it as a menstruum, raise or lower its temperature. 2. Such as augment or diminish its quantity. 3. The addition of another matter for which the menstruum has a weaker or stronger attraction.

In the second part of his pamphlet, the author endeavours to shew that the idea of position, does not depend on the point of the retina, on which a ray from any part of an object strikes; but that the mind, in all cases of this kind, makes use of one general medium, viz. that of the earth; and that it has two different methods of using this medium; one by vision alone; the other by means of the connection between the senses of vision and feeling, as founded on experience. This he attempts to render clear and satisfactory, by a number of familiar, and apposite experiments, which, if they do not enforce entire conviction, are at least very plausible.

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ART. VIII. *Institutes of Arithmetic, Elementary and Practical: the Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids, and the Use of Logarithms in all the Parts of Arithmetic: to which are added Tables of Annuities, Lives, &c. the whole designed as a Directory or Text Book for the Use of Schools.* By William Gordon. 8vo. p. 329. Price 5s. bound. Robinsfons. 1789.

WE have already so many good books of arithmetic, written by persons well acquainted with the theoretical and practical parts of the science, that few discoveries or improvements are to be expected in any new publication. Different modes of arrangement, and explications adapted to the wants of different descriptions of readers, is nearly all the variety that is to be found in three parts of the works, which have of late been published on this subject. With respect to the performance before us, we have little to say in its dispraise, and not much to its advantage. It contains most of the common rules of the science, which are, in general, clearly explained, and illustrated by a number of examples; but the former are not always the most select, nor the latter so well chosen, as to entitle the author to any great superiority over the rest of his fellow labourers. As a work merely practical, it may afford some assistance to such as are unacquainted with the rationale of the different operations, many of the examples being wrought out at full length; but to those who know any thing of the principles upon which the rules are founded, (which every one ought to do, who is desirous of becoming a complete master of the subject) nothing

nothing is offered, deserving particular notice. The precepts and examples relating to commercial affairs are the best in the book, and may be consulted to advantage by such pupils as are designed for trade and business. The queries also which are given at the end of most of the rules, relating to the reasons of the process, are very judicious, being a mode of instruction well calculated to contribute to the improvement of students.

Φ.

ART. IX. *A System of Algebra.* By J. Davison. 8vo. 228 pages. Printed for the Author. Price 4s. Boards. Longman. 1789.

In treating of works which relate to subjects already well-known, and which have been amply discussed by a variety of authors, the province of the reviewer is only to consider the improvements they contain, either from a different arrangement, new discoveries, or simplification of the rules; where neither of these are attempted, the performance is of no consequence to the public; the only purpose it can answer is that of shewing the author to have some knowledge of the subject. But indeed it must be acknowledged, that if no works were to be published but such as contain additional information or essential improvements, the publications on every branch of science would be very considerably diminished. The following question is, however, we believe original, and which we shall give, as it affords a piece of important information.

\* The author of this course of mathematics being asked his age, answered, that 12 years hence he would be twice as old as he was 12 years ago. Quere his age?

\* Take  $x$  = his present age;  $a = 12$ ; then  $x + a$  = twelve years hence, and  $x - a$  = twelve years ago; consequently  $x + a = 2x - 2a$  by  $\neg x = 3a = 36$  his present age. A. D.

ART. X. *Observations made on a Tour from Bengal to Persia, in the Years 1786-7. With a short Account of the Remains of the celebrated Palace of Persepolis, and other interesting Events.* By William Francklin, Ensign of the Hon. Company's Bengal Establishment, lately returned from Persia. 8vo. p. 351. Price 6s. in Boards. Cadell. 1790.

MR. FRANCKLIN, a supernumerary officer on the Bengal Establishment, being desirous of employing his leisure time, by improving himself in the knowledge of the Persian language, and gaining information of the history and manners of the Persian nation, obtained a furlough for that purpose. On the 27th of February, 1786, he embarked [he does not say where] on board a ship bound for Bombay, in his way to Persia. He visited, in the course of his voyage, Point de Galle, Anjengo, Cocheen,



Cocheen, Tellicherry, and Goa; of all which places, with their commerce, population, &c. he gives a brief description. Having arrived at Bombay, he also describes that place, and all that appears to him to be most remarkable or important in it. His remarks agree entirely with those that have been made again and again on those towns and cities by other travellers. On the 13th of December, after being detained seven months at Bombay for want of a passage, he at length embarked on board an Arabian ship bound for Bussorah. On the 24th of December the ship came to anchor in the harbour of Muscat, the capital of the province of Oman, in Arabia Felix.

‘The whole country round this place is one continued solid rock, without a blade of grass, or any kind of verdure to be seen; but this barrenness the natives affirm to be amply recompensed by the fertility and beauty of the inland country; as indeed it ought to be. The reflection of the sun from these rocks must necessarily cause intense and almost insupportable heats, which during the summer season are so great, that all the natives, who are able, retire inland as soon as they commence; this, added to the fatal effects of the small-pox, for which they have no cure, being ignorant of the application of medicine, causes the people in general to be afflicted with disorders in their eyes; so much so, that you scarcely meet one person out of three, who has not visibly suffered from either of the causes above mentioned. Several Gentoo merchants reside here, for the convenience of trade; also a broker on the behalf of the English East India Company; but the government will not admit (though often urged to it) of any European factory being established.’

The Arabians of Muscat are wiser than the princes of India, who never fail, after the admission of European residents and factories, to lose their independence. On the 25th of February, 1787, Mr. Francklin, with his companion Mr. Curry, arrived at Abu Shehr, a small sea-port town, in which the company have a resident, on the coast of Persia. On the 15th of March our travellers set out from Abu Shehr for Shirauz. The journey thither, across the *four mountains*, one of these rising above the other, opened many grand objects and scenes the most picturesque and striking.

‘On the 20th of March, at four in the morning, we began to ascend the first mountain, which is very high, and the road almost impassable, from the vast number of large loose stones that had fallen down on each side in the way: near two miles of the latter part of the ascent is almost perpendicular, and so very narrow as only to admit of one person or beast of burden passing at a time: the scene was truly disagreeable, and even dangerous, from the steep precipices, and frequent slipping and falling of the horses and mules; our only means of safety on one side depending on a small parapet wall, about three feet high; on the other the mountain towering up into the clouds, strikes the beholder with an awful dread; a broad and rapid river runs at the bottom, which by its roaring adds to the terrific grandeur of the scene. Having at length attained the summit, we were surprised by  
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the appearance of a level extensive plain; whereas, after climbing such a height, we might naturally have expected a descent. This plain is about four fursengs, or sixteen miles, in extent; it is situated between the mountains, and abounds in game, particularly the red-legged partridge, which we saw in great abundance.'

'On the 23d, moved at four in the morning; about nine arrived at the city of Kazeroon, distance five fursengs. 24th, Proceeded at five, and at half past eight arrived at the foot of the third mountain, situated on the confine of the plain, where the city of Kazeroon is built; distance three fursengs. 25th, Moved at four in the morning, and began to ascend the third mountain, which although not so high and steep as the two former, yet is sufficiently so to make the ascent uneasy and difficult; a great part of the road on one side is made of masons work entirely, the materials hewn out of the mountain: it has a parapet wall of about three feet high, like the former: its ascent is winding. About eight o'clock we arrived in a most delightful valley, by an easy and gentle descent; entirely covered with a species of the oak and birch, which being situated between two high mountains, is extremely pleasant; the air began now to be piercing cold, and we perceived the snow lying very thick on the mountain before us, which we were to pass the next day; proceeded on through the valley, and encamped about nine o'clock at the foot of the fourth and last mountain, in our journey to Shirauz; distance travelled this day three fursengs. 26th, Marched at two in the morning, and began to ascend the mountain, which the Persians call the Peera Zun, or the old woman, by way of distinction. This is higher than all the former, and near twelve miles in length; we were near five hours in gaining the summit, when a prospect opened to our sight, scarcely to be equalled in beauty, nor can imagination well conceive a more delightful one; although we beheld it whilst the ruggedness of winter was not yet well worn off, still the great quantity of wood on its side denoted it to be a most delightful place for a summer residence; the view from the top is most strikingly romantic, the three preceding mountains seeming beneath your feet; the summit is covered with snow, and in many places where the rain had fallen, was ice of considerable thickness. Below, on each side, we beheld the vallies all opening to the beauties of spring, well watered by running streams, the great lake on the plain of Kazeroon appearing in its full extent. I cannot but confess, that the fatigues of the former part of the way were amply made up by the delightfulness of this prospect, the sharp clear air giving an increase of cheerfulness and hilarity to my spirits. By a steep descent we gained the plain below in about half an hour, and at nine o'clock encamped near the village of Desterjin.'

On the 29th he reached Shirauz, the capital of Farfistan, or Persia Proper, situated (nearly in the 30th degree of north latitude) in a valley of great extent and surprising fertility, twenty-six miles in length and twelve in breadth, and is surrounded on all sides by very high mountains. Our traveller describes the city of Shirauz, its citadel, and military strength; its bazars or markets, religious houses, houses for exercise, baths, sepulchral monuments, religious ceremonies and superstitions, marriages, festivals, funerals, laws, government, customs,

toms, manners, commerce, manufactures, and a few of the animal and vegetable productions of *Farfistan*, or, according to the orthography of other writers, *Pharfistan*. Speaking of the character of the Persians, he says,

• As during my stay in Persia, from the situation I was placed in, by living in a native family, I had an opportunity of seeing more of the nature and disposition of the middling sort of people, and their manners and customs, than perhaps has fallen to the lot of most travellers, I am induced to give the few observations I made during that period. The Persians, with respect to outward behaviour, are certainly the Parisians of the East. Whilst a rude and insolent demeanour peculiarly marks the character of the Turkish nation towards foreigners and Christians, the behaviour of the Persians would, on the contrary, do honour to the most civilized nations: they are kind, courteous, civil, and obliging to all strangers, without being guided by those religious prejudices so very prevalent in every other Mahomedan nation; they are fond of enquiring after the manners and customs of Europe; and, in return, very readily afford any information in respect to their own country. The practice of hospitality is with them so grand a point, that a man thinks himself highly honoured if you will enter his house and partake of what the family affords; whereas going out of a house, without smoking a *Calean*, or taking any other refreshment, is deemed, in Persia, a high affront; they say that every meal a stranger partakes with them brings a blessing upon the house: to account for this, we must understand it as a pledge of faith and protection, when we consider that the continual wars in which this country has been involved, with very little cessation, since the extinction of the Sefi family, have greatly tended to an universal depravity of disposition, and a perpetual inclination to acts of hostility. This has lessened that softness and urbanity of manners for which this nation has been at all former times so famous; and has at the same time too much extinguished all sentiments of honour and humanity amongst those of higher rank.

• The Persians, in their conversation, aim much at elegance, and are perpetually repeating verses and passages from the works of their most favourite poets, Hafiz, Sadi, and Jami; a practice universally prevalent, from the highest to the lowest; because those who have not the advantages of reading and writing, or the other benefits arising from education, by the help of their memories, which are very retentive, and what they learn by heart, are always ready to bear their part in conversation. They also delight much in jokes and quaint expressions, and are fond of playing upon each other; which they sometimes do with great elegance and irony. There is one thing much to be admired in their conversations, which is the strict attention they always pay to the person speaking, whom they never interrupt on any account. They are in general a personable, and in many respects a handsome, people: their complexions, saving those who are exposed to the inclemencies of the weather, are as fair as Europeans.

• The women at Shirauz have at all times been celebrated over those of other parts of Persia for their beauty, and not without reason. Of those whom I had the fortune to see during my residence, and who were mostly relations and friends of the family I lived in, many  
were



were tall and well shaped; but their bright and sparkling eyes was a very striking beauty: this, however, is in a great measure owing to art, as they rub their eye-brows and eye-lids with the black powder of antimony (called *surma*), which adds an incomparable brilliancy to their natural lustre. The large black eye is in most estimation among the Persians, and this is the most common at Shirauz. As the women in Mahomedan countries are, down to the meanest, covered with a veil from head to foot, a sight is never to be obtained of them in the street; but from my situation, I have seen many of them within doors, as when any came to visit the family where I lived, which many did, directed by their curiosity to see an European, understanding I belonged to the house, they made no scruple of pulling off their veils, and conversing with great inquisitiveness and familiarity, which seemed much gratified by my ready compliance with their requests, in informing them of European customs and manners, and never failed to procure me thanks, with the additional character of a good natured *Feringy* (the appellation by which all Europeans are distinguished). The women in Persia, as in all Mahomedan nations, after marriage, are very little better than slaves to their husbands. Those mild and familiar endearments which grace the social board of an European, and which at the same time they afford a mutual satisfaction to either sex, tend also to refine and polish manners, are totally unknown in Mahomedan countries. The husband, of a suspicious temper, and chained down by an obdurate and persevering etiquette, thinks himself affronted even by the inquiry of a friend after the health of his wife.

Our author proceeds to relate an audience he had, in the Persian camp, of Jaafar Khan, who received him, with Mr. Jones from Bussorah, very politely. He gives a brief account of the remains of the celebrated palace of Persepolis; relates the story of the Imaum Hossien, second son of the prophet Ali, whose lamented death was the original cause of that solemn mourning, which is observed throughout all Persia for the first ten days of the month Mohurram.

On the 11th of October, 1787, Mr. Franccklin set off from Shirauz on his return to India. He describes, in his return, the city of Kazeroon, the mode of travelling in Persia, the city of Bussorah, and a revolution that happened there, but which was of no great consequence, as it was soon overturned, and the old government re-established in April, 1787. He arrived at Calcutta in the end of April, 1788. To the observations made on the tour there is added an account of transactions in Persia, from the death of Nadir Shah to the year 1788. Rapid revolutions, plots, assassinations, and bloody encounters, among the different pretenders to the Persian throne, preceded the reign of Kerim Khan, who completely subdued all his rivals, and finally established himself as ruler of all Persia; and who, in the judgment of our author, 'if ever prince deserved the name of Great, may well lay claim to that title.' The death of Kerim Khan, which happened in 1779, was followed by those horrors and distractions which accompany a disputed succession.

Mr. Franccklin

Mr. Francklin is a man of sense, and just and accurate observation, as far as his talents enable him to make observations, on what passes under his notice. His knowledge is but limited: and hence he not unfrequently relates, as discoveries, what is known to all who are in the least versant in antient and modern history. He appears to be as faithful in his narrative, as he is accurate in his observation: but there is not, in the tour before us, that variety and richness of ideas, which would have shone forth in the remarks of a vigorous and highly cultivated mind, placed in circumstances so favourable to the excitement of genius.

B. B.

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ART. XI. *Voyage de Mons. Le Vaillant dans l'intérieur de l'Afrique par le cap de Bonne-Esperance, dans les Années 1780, 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5. The Travels of M. Le Vaillant in the Interior Parts of Africa, by the Cape of Good Hope, in the Years 1780, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. 2 vol. 8vo. p. 783. Paris. 1789.*

MONS. Le Vaillant, in the work under our consideration, professes his firm intention, unlike some other modern travellers, to relate only occurrences in which he had himself been engaged, and to produce to his reader no object which he had not himself seen. His ardent passion for travelling and for natural history he traces to the early period of infancy, when he accompanied his parents in their journeys through the colony of Surinam, (the place of his nativity) and under their instruction, and aided by their encouragement, made himself acquainted with several of the animals of South-America. In the year 1763 Mr. V. accompanied his parents on their return to Europe, where he prosecuted his studies in natural history with vigour and success; but a view of the cabinets of natural knowledge in Paris inflamed him with so enthusiastic a desire for making himself acquainted with the productions of those parts of the globe hitherto little known, that "neither the ties of love, nor those of friendship were capable of preventing his design; and without communicating it to any person whatever," he forsook his young wife and family, and obtained permission to sail from Amsterdam in a vessel belonging to the company, to the Cape of Good Hope.

The south-east wind which commonly blows from January to April upon this point of Africa, appears to have the most baneful effects upon vegetation at the Cape. Its approach is announced by a small white cloud which appears upon the summit of Table mountain. By degrees it increases so much as to cover the whole mountain, and appears to approach the city, which it might be conceived would be deluged by its contents; but it no sooner reaches the foot of the mountain, than it begins to dissipate, the sky appears perfectly calm and serene, and

and this mountain alone is deprived for the time of the cheering presence of the sun. \* M. V. endeavours to account for this phenomenon by conceiving that the wind, which approaches very gently, drives before it a kind of mist from the surface of the sea. This collected fog presses against what opposes its progress, which is the south side of the Table mountain. In order to overcome this difficulty, it is gradually heaped together, and raises itself to the summit, exhibiting to the city the wind which has blown for several preceding hours. The usual time which this storm continues is three days, though it sometimes endures much longer, and frequently stops suddenly when the atmosphere is scorchingly hot. If this circumstance arises frequently during the usual period of the south-east winds, it is regarded as an infallible prognostic of a sickly season.

One of the most fatal distempers at the Cape is a fore throat; but the ravages of this disease are small in comparison with the small-pox, which was introduced by the Europeans. Its first appearance was fatal to more than two thirds of the colonists, and its ravages were still more sensibly felt by the Hottentots.

After relating a variety of incidents which occurred to him in the Bay of Saldanha, M. V. proceeds to an account of his departure from the Cape, December 13th, 1781, to pursue his journey towards the east, for which he had prepared whatever could assist him in his natural researches, or conciliate the regard of the savages; and he was accompanied by thirty oxen, three hunting horses, nine dogs, and five Hottentots; but the number of the latter was so much augmented in his route, that they sometimes amounted to forty, and increased or diminished according to the fare which was afforded them by their benevolent commander. In this rude society M. V. delivered himself to the full enjoyment of those pleasures it could alone afford, in the contemplation of unaffected nature. After traversing the delightful country of Houtniqas, which is inhabited by a great number of colonists, on the 9th of February M. V. bid adieu to the last post belonging to the Dutch.

In the pursuit of his favourite occupations, shooting and hunting, M. V. appears to have regarded with indifference the world he had left behind. In a country almost abandoned to the beasts of the field, his opportunities for these amusements were unbounded, and his time was divided between shooting and the chase. Pursuing his course at no considerable distance from the sea, he found himself at length so entirely environed by a chain of impassable mountains, that he was compelled to return to Poost wood, the place which he had visited a month before. His chagrin on this occasion was, however, soon dissipated on observing the appearance of some recent steps of elephants, which he instantly resolved to chase. After tracing the



the steps of these animals during three days, he was informed by one of his Hottentots, who had taken his post of observation upon a tree, that several of them were within view: they then crept gently round to a situation which was opposite the wind, and as they stood on a hillock, the Hottentot pointed out to M. V. something which appeared to be a part of the rock, at about the distance of twenty paces, but was in fact a large elephant. The situation was so favourable to M. V. that one shot from a large gun laid the animal breathless. The whole troop were instantly put to flight, one of which was wounded in his course, but continued his way till he had led his pursuers into a deep brushwood, in which were lying several trunks and parts of trees. Here he became furious with repeated wounds, and pursued M. V. who found this enormous animal gain upon him at every step. More dead than alive, and at a distance from all his attendants, he had recourse to the expedient of lying down against the trunk of a large fallen tree, which he had no sooner achieved, than the animal leaped over the tree, and frightened by the noise of M. V.'s people, made a full stop. Remaining immoveable, M. V. waited his fate, determined to sell his life as dear as possible. His people believing him lost, called to him on all sides, while he carefully preserved a profound silence. Roused again by their cries, the elephant leaped a second time the trunk of the tree at about the distance of six paces from M. V. whom he did not appear to have seen, but who instantly drew his trigger, and lodged the contents of his gun in the breech of the elephant. The animal, however, disappeared, leaving traces of his being cruelly wounded, and left M. V. an opportunity of shewing himself to the Hottentots, whose joy at his safety he appears to have felt with the utmost affection and gratitude. The flesh of the elephant they had killed M. V. found very delicious, particularly the feet baked. The other parts of the animal were devoured as great delicacies by the Hottentots, whom this traveller represents as voracious in the extreme, though capable occasionally of supporting great hunger. An Hottentot, says he, is capable in one day of devouring ten or twelve pounds of meat, and yet when necessary he can content himself with a piece of leather from his sandals. In these extremities they commonly sleep a long time, a resource which M. V. thinks they can generally command; but when that is not to be had, they have recourse to the expedient of tying a cord tight round the stomach, which enables them to support hunger a long time.

Travelling again the road he had already taken, M. V. arrived at the *hole of Kayman*, where he had been two months before, and traversing a mountain deemed impassable, in order to pursue his journey into the interior country, he descended into a frightful country called the *Ange Kloof*, long valley.

Travelling

Travelling towards the north through this country, where they were every morning annoyed by hail and frost, they arrived at a beautiful country, where they met with a horde of savage Hottentots, who received M. V. and his attendants with the utmost hospitality. All things were nearly in common, and the men of this horde exhibited not the least feeling of jealousy at the easiness with which the women cohabited with the attendants of this traveller. In this place the chase of the elephants and of buffaloes was very productive, and a multitude of birds of unknown species recompensed his pursuit. Taking leave of his friends who accompanied the caravan as far as the river *Zouri*, he had some difficulty in getting rid of the women; he was induced to give leave to one who was the favourite of his distinguished Hottentot Klans to accompany them, who repaid this permission by her care of his dairy and his linen.

Upon the banks of the great *Swaart-Kops* M. V. encountered another horde of fifty or sixty savages, who terrified at the approach of the Caffres, resolved to forsake their present residence, and obtained leave from M. V. to unite themselves to his camp.

Thus strangely accompanied, M. V. continued his route; and all his own skill in the chase, as well as that of his best marksmen, was necessary in order to procure a supply of provisions for this extraordinary caravan. In his way he met with several habitations which had been deserted on account of the dreaded approach of the Caffres. On meeting with another horde of savage Hottentots, M. V. had an opportunity of discovering why a people so indolent in their natures, and desiring no advantages which they do not possess, should become a scourge to all their peaceable neighbours. From these people he learned what further experience fully evinced, that the cruel tyranny of the colonists was the cause of the war, and that the Bossmen (a kind of vagabond deserters, who subsist by rapine, and belong to no nation) profited by this occasion to make their depredations equally upon the Hottentots and Caffres, the latter of whom, misled by this circumstance, considered the Hottentots as concerned in these ravages, and regarded the whole nation as spies to the Colonists, and the betrayers of their rights. Penetrated with the wish of restoring tranquillity to both parties, the humane desire of releasing a number of Europeans who were stranded in the most unfortunate East-India vessel on the Caffrarian coast, M. V. projected a journey fifty leagues into Caffraria; but his application to one of the Colonial chiefs to assist him in this expedition was unsuccessful. Three, however, of the mongrel Hottentots, (the produce of a Hottentot and a Colonist) who are regarded as some of their bravest people, were induced to accompany M. V. and compensated in some measure for the desertion of the timid horde,

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who

who on hearing his project, had taken leave of his camp. One of these had lived among the Caffres, and spoke their language; and some glasses of brandy engaged him to enter into a detail shocking to humanity, of the barbarities practised by the Colonists against the Caffres, and the artifices of the former in order to disseminate an opinion of the necessity of their most sanguinary conduct against a ferocious and knavish people.

Disappointed in his first project, M. V. was prompted by the representations of Hans, his new informer, to send him, accompanied by some other of his people, on a deputation to Farao, one of their kings, and appoint them to meet him at Kolos Krah, whither he pursued his way, and remained a considerable time. Here the birds, of which he continued to discover several new species, and the chase of several animals, afforded him continual amusement, particularly that of the Hippopotamus. While M. V. continued in this situation, he was astonished, on waking one morning, to find his camp surrounded by a considerable number of the savage Gonaquois. The chief approached to make his compliment, and was followed by nine females, each of whom was ornamented in the highest style, i. e. rubbed well with grease, upon which they had laid a red powder, of an agreeable smell, made from a root which they call *Boughou*. Mutual civilities and mutual presents ensued; and these Gonaquois, whom M. V. represents as possessing the purest and most unaffected manners, continued with his camp during the night, and did not leave it without a promise from him to return the visit to Haabas their chief.

The Gonaquois are described by M. V. as different from the Hottentots in having a blacker skin, a nose less flat, higher stature, and a better pronunciation. Like the Hottentots they are attired in cold weather in a mantle of skin called a Kros; but during the summer heats they appear with only a small piece of skin, which is fastened round their waists. A very common ornament amongst them is a small piece of ivory, or a mutton bone suspended from the neck. The Kros is also worn by the women, who, like the men, throw it aside when the heat is excessive, but continue to wear an apron, which is larger, and more artfully constructed than those of the Hottentots; and to this they add a skin, which is attached to the waist, and falls behind almost to the calf of the leg. The country of the Gonaquois, according to M. V. did not exceed thirty or forty leagues, and might perhaps contain three thousand souls.

The preparations made by our author for his visit to Haabas, were not less considerable than those of a birth-night beau. "I dressed and powdered my hair," says M. V. "which I had previously curled, I combed my beard, (which in order to be distinguished at the first view from the Colonists, whom the  
Caffres



Caffres excessively dread, he had suffered to grow ever since his departure from the Cape) and made it assume the best possible form; I clothed myself in a dark brown jacket, ornamented with cut steel buttons, which the rays of the sun made appear extremely resplendent;" to these were added a pair of European shoes, with large silver buckles; on his head was a hat, ornamented with a large plume of ostrich feathers, and a clasp composed of a pair of stone knee buckles. His favourite Klaas, who attended him, was supplied with an old pair of breeches, which he wore with the utmost pleasure and self-importance.

From several circumstances M. V. is induced to consider the Gonaquois as a distinct race from the Hottentots, and to have derived their origin from a mixture of that people with the Caffres: though the language of the Hottentots and Gonaquois is the same, their pronounciation differs materially. Unlike the savage Hottentots whom he had previously met with, the Gonaquois women possessed the utmost delicacy and virtue; amongst them was a beautiful girl, who appears to have deeply penetrated the heart of this adventurer.

After some of the first ceremonies of M. V.'s visit were adjusted, he was introduced by the chief into the huts of those whose age and impotence permitted not their presence at the grand reception of this stranger. These persons he found were attended by children of about eight or nine years of age, who occasionally served them as a source of amusement, or performed for them all necessary offices.

All the savages of these regions, of every sex and age, are passionately fond of brandy and tobacco. They compose an intoxicating liquor of honey and a certain root, which is fermented with a quantity of water. Their ingenuity supplies them also with a substitute for tobacco, a plant called dagha, which some of them prefer, and account their own pipes made of baked earth superior to those of the Europeans, which they esteem too small. Their estimation of a pipe is indeed proportioned to the quantity of tobacco it contains; and M. V. saw some of these instruments of luxury, with a bore thro' which they inspired, of more than an inch in diameter. Their principal food is milk and vegetables, the latter of which they eat without the trouble of dressing.

After a considerable stay at Kocks Kraal, the messengers returned from Caffraria, accompanied by several Caffres, and assured M. V. not only of his safety, but his welcome reception in that country. They had not seen Pharaoh, who was gone to a considerable distance, but the people they had seen were disposed to receive M. V.'s visit in the most amicable manner. They waited for it, indeed, with the most lively hope, believing they had found in him an avenger of their injuries, particularly those of an inhabitant of Bruntjes Hoogte, who amongst

other acts of violence had destroyed with his own hand the pregnant wife, and two helpless children of one of M. V.'s present visitants. Of these visitants our traveller made the most anxious enquiries concerning the remainder of the crew of the East-Indiaman. All had heard of the circumstance, and one of them shewed a piece of silver money, another a steel key, and others of them described a precious jewel which they had divided, and which M. V. found to be a watch; but none knew any thing of the crew, except having heard that those who escaped shipwreck had retired to a country inhabited by white men.

After making what he conceived the necessary preparations, M. V. accompanied by eight of his attendants, (for these alone could be prevailed upon to accompany him) sat out on his journey to Caffraria. Amongst the other curious productions which amply rewarded his pains, he met with a beautiful moss, or yellow lichen, the stalks of which were frequently from ten to twelve feet high, and in some places so completely covered the trees, that neither root nor branch was distinguishable. He prefers this moss to cotton, &c. in the preparation of birds. A very curious circumstance occurred to him concerning the œconomy of the ostrich, which he found at the time of incubation always deposited a certain number of eggs in proportion to the number she meant to sit on, at some distance from her nest, which she destined for food for her young offspring on their coming out of the shell. M. V. asserts that not only the female parent is engaged in the act of incubation, but the male, and several other females, who occasionally visit the nest, and relieve the labours of each other.

The first troop of Caffres whom our author met with in this journey, was extremely alarmed at the appearance of armed men, and thought his attendants were their ancient and mortal enemies the Colonists: they were however re-assured by the sight of his beard, of which they had heard. Charmed with the generosity shewn them in several instances by M. V. they told him he was like a very good man of his colour, whom they had seen some years before. This person our author supposes to be Colonel Gordon; but from some circumstances we are led to think it was Captain Paterfon. The greater part of Caffraria through which he travelled was deserted, either from the fear of the Bochmans, or of the Tamboukis, a neighbouring nation with which the Caffrarians were at war. On returning to his tent, from which he had been near a month absent, and to the Hottentots, who had refused to attend him in an excursion they thought so perilous, M. V. was received with great joy. This joy was augmented by his declaration that this was saturday, the day on which they had been accustomed to receive their allowance of brandy and tobacco. On  
leaving

leaving the Cape, says M. V. I forgot an almanack; but in order that my journal might be as exact as possible, I counted every thirty days as a month; the divisions of weeks, and the knowledge of each day by its name, was however a matter of indifference; but if it happened that, unwilling to trouble myself with a reference to the journal, I asked the day of the week from my Hottentots, I could be certain of the reply, it was always saturday. So that when I compiled my register after a journey of fifteen months, I found seven or eight of these saturdays to which no week belonged.

The figure and port of the Caffrarians is thought by this traveller to be superior to that of the other savages he had met with; and, colour out of the question, says M. V. a female Caffre may pass for a very pretty woman in company with an European lady. The women are much less addicted to finery than the men, or than the Hottentot females; but the men are ornamented with rings, bracelets, collars, &c. while in other respects they pay less attention to decency than the Hottentots or Gonaquois. Their huts are more spacious and better constructed than those of these savages, and they are more civilized. Circumcision is generally practised amongst them, but it does not appear to proceed either from religion, or any other mystical cause. They have, says this writer, a very high idea of the Deity, and of his power; they believe in a future state of reward and punishment, but they have no idea of the creation; they believe the world existed from eternity in the same state that it shall always remain. They are, however, without any forms of religion, and without priests; but submit themselves with great humility to their forcerers. Their king, says M. V. is not distinguished by his riches or appearance; he is often, indeed, as poor as the meanest of his subjects; for as he has the liberty of taking as many wives as he pleases, his expences are very considerable. The different hords which separate and settle in different parts of the country have each a chief, who is nominated by the king.

In the route pursued by M. V. on his return to the Cape, he fell in with an innumerable party of spring-bocks, which were emigrating from the dry and rocky country about the Cape, to take up their residence more to the north, in countries which afford more shelter and water. This astonishing herd covered the whole plain, and is supposed by this author to have exceeded fifty thousand. At the foot of the Sneeuwberg mountain M. V. discovered the craal of a savage horde; upon entering which the children broke out into lamentations, and ran hastily to conceal themselves, inspired by their parents with the utmost hatred of the whites, from whom their sufferings had been so great as to force them to abandon their country, and to take up their abode at a greater distance.



After recounting a series of very entertaining adventures and descriptions, the work before us concludes with the safe arrival of M. V. at the Cape, after a journey of about 15 months. These two volumes are, however, only the precursors of further accounts which are intended to be given to the public by this author, whose journeys in Africa commenced in the year 1780, and were continued to 1785. The natural history contained in the present performance is written in a style of uncommon vivacity, but calculated not so much for the eye of a naturalist, as for that of a general reader. Animate rather than inanimate nature appears to have occupied the principal attention of M. V. He professes to have detected several mistakes in former travellers, and particularly in Kolben.

In reviewing these volumes we carefully compared them with the travels of Capt. Paterfon; and had the pleasure to see the amplest reason to be satisfied with the truth and accuracy of our English traveller.

\*\*\* *We are informed that a translation of this work will soon be published.* C.

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ART. XII. *The Voyage of Governor Phillip to Botany Bay &c.*

[Concluded from our last p. 154.]

CHAP. XX. Contains a narrative of the return of the Lady Penrhyn transport, from the papers of Lieutenant Watts. This vessel left Port Jackson May 5, 1788. On the 9th the scurvy began to make its appearance on board, one man was disabled by it, and others considerably affected. Weather squally, with thunder, lightning, and rain. On the 14th they saw an island which Lieutenant Ball next day in the Supply informed them was *Lord Howe's Island*. Lieutenant Watts, with a party, went on shore, next morning, and explored all its bays, unsuccessfully, for turtle; as did Mr. Anstis in the following night. Fish, however, sufficient to supply the crew for three or four days, were caught by the latter.

Additional particulars of this island are given. Its extent is about two leagues, and its situation in the direction of N. 30° W. and S. 30° E; the S. E. end making in two very high mounts, visible above 20 leagues, and having the appearance of detached isles. Between these is the remarkable rock before noticed by the name of *Ball's Pyramid*, which may be seen at the distance of 12 leagues. The central part of the island has been formerly overflowed, as is evident from the large beds of coral rocks and shells. On the east, or weather-side, a bank of sand is thrown up to the height of thirty feet, and serves as a barrier against

against future inundations. The island appears to have experienced a volcanic revolution, pumice-stone having been found on it in considerable quantities, and the whole reef which shelters the western bay was found at dead low water a burnt-up mass. On this island not a single quadruped was found. Numbers of ants however were seen, "which (the compiler very accurately tells us) appeared the only insect, except the common earth worm." The island, notwithstanding, is not void of inhabitants, for it swarmed even with birds, and particularly gannets, the females of which were sitting on their eggs. The other birds were a species of large pigeons, beautiful parrots and parroquets; new species, apparently, of the coote, the rail, and the magpie; a beautiful small brown bird with yellow on its breast and wings, and shaped like a hummingbird: also a bird resembling a sheerwater, black, and with a hooked bill, which burrows in the ground. The soil is sandy and fresh water extremely scarce. The island however abounds in wood, chiefly the large and dwarf mangrove, the bamboo and the cabbage-tree. Its herbaceous productions are scurvy-grass, celery, spinach, endive and samphire. From the mean of all their observations, the latitude was adjusted to  $31^{\circ} 30' 49''$  south; and by comparing their lunar notices with those of Lieutenant Ball they found the longitude  $159^{\circ} 10' 00''$  east of Greenwich. The mean state of the thermometer  $66^{\circ}$  and the variation of the compass  $10^{\circ}$  east. Sailing hence on the 31st of May they discovered at the distance of between six and seven leagues three islands, one of which upon being visited, afforded nothing beneficial for the scurvy, which was now considerably increased. This island appeared to have been a volcanic production. The top of the land was covered with a thin grass. The brown gull, gannet, and parroquet, like that on Lord Howe's Island, here abounded. A step could scarcely be taken without being up to the knee in holes. Rats and mice were seen in great numbers, and many birds lying dead at the entrance of the burrows. No fresh water was discovered. This island was named *Macaulay's*, and the others *Curtis's*. Macaulay's island is situated in  $30^{\circ} 09'$  S. lat. and  $180^{\circ} 58' 37''$  E. longitude. On the 6th of June, nine of the crew were so afflicted with the scurvy as to be unable to quit their hammocks. Refusing at first to eat sour-kroot, the ravages of this disorder increased so rapidly that on the 17th, two men the captain included, were all on board capable of duty. Sour-kroot now grew into request, and the captain relinquishing his own store, himself and the officers lived on salt food. To aggravate this calamity, the weather was squally, and attended with heavy and constant rains, and often with lightning and thunder. On the 24th in S. lat.  $32^{\circ} 12'$ . and E. long.  $207^{\circ} 28'$ .

28<sup>th</sup>. the wind shifted westward, and on the 7<sup>th</sup> of July, in 21° 57' S. lat. they fell in with the S. E. trade wind, when, the weakness of the crew being considered, it was determined to make for Otaheite. This island they fortunately made on the 9<sup>th</sup>, and the following day came to an anchor in Matavai-bay, about half a mile from the shore. At their approach the inhabitants flocked to the shore, waving white cloth, and making signs of invitation. When anchored there were but three men in one watch, and two in the other, besides the mates, and of these, two were ailing. In this melancholy situation the compellation of '*Tayo, Tayo!*' or friends; and '*Patri no Tutti,*' or *Cook's ship!* were very grateful sounds, especially when they were seen to be accompanied with coconuts, bread-fruit, plantains, and taro in abundance; as well as the Otaheite apple, some fowls and some hogs; all which were parted with on very easy conditions. In the evening the chief of Matavai came on board, and an immediate recognition took place between him and Mr. Watts. From Mona, Mr. Watts learned, that O'too, who was still alive, was called *Earee Tutti*, and though absent, had been sent to, with the information, that a ship was arrived; also, that Maheine, the chief of Limeo, after the departure of Captain Cook, to revenge the mischief he had experienced, landed by night at Oparree, destroyed all the quadrupeds and fowls he could find, and compelled O'too to seek shelter in the mountains. In this expedition Maheine had been joined by the men of Attahooroo, by whose chief, Taha, something of the kind had been threatened in a quarrel with O'too, before the Resolution sailed. On the day following Oediddee made a visit on board; inquired after his old friends with great earnestness; recited with pleasure the particulars of his route in the Resolution, retained the names of the places he had seen, and evinced the remembrance of his English compliments. Learning that no ship had been there, since the departure of captain Cook, all mention of his death was suppressed, and a present was made in his name, by captain Sever, to Oediddee. The latter confirmed the account of Maheine, and further told them, that Omai and the two New Zealand boys had died from illness, and that one horse only was alive at Huaheine. On the evening of the second day after, a present arrived from O'too, of a small pig, a dog, and some white cloth, with an intimation that he should be next day at Matavai. Few canoes came off in the morning, but many of the natives were seen to assemble, and about noon a canoe came along-side to inform them that O'too was now on the beach. The captain and Mr. Watts went immediately on shore, and found him surrounded by an amazing concourse, amongst whom were women cutting their foreheads with shark's-teeth, and a man bearing the portrait of captain Cook, which



which had been painted by Mr. Webber, in the year 1777. This picture was kept free from injury, and was carried by O'too wherever he went. Being invited, he returned with Mr. Watts to the ship, but previous to entering the boat he ordered the portrait to be first put in, and when he came up to the ship observed the same ceremony. He enquired particularly after his old friends, more especially captain Cook, repeated the information they had before received, told them there had been a skirmish between the men of Uliatea and those of Huaheine in which the former being victorious had carried off the chief of the property of Omai. O'too appeared much improved, was the best grown man amongst them, and had not as yet been injured by their pernicious *ava*. His conduct was equitable in the traffic he superintended, and hospitable. During the stay of this vessel, he daily paid them a visit, and greatly importuned the captain to move into the birth which the Resolution had occupied. This, however, from the weakness of the crew (which failed not to excite the surprize of O'too) he judged not proper to comply with.

O'too was always attended by a female of the Earree class, who was neither handsome nor delicate; she appeared to possess considerable influence, and much of O'too's affection, but whether she was his wife was uncertain. The king and his subjects solicited their visitors to revenge their quarrel on the people of Eimeo, and offered a supply of provision for the purpose; but this was flatly refused. About three days before the departure of the Lady Penrhyn, O'too brought the ring of an anchor, observing it might be made into hatchets. Mr. Watts recollected that it belonged to an anchor which capt. Cook purchased of Opooni, at Bola Bola, in 1777. There being no forge on board, the captain gave O'too three hatchets for it, which he readily took. This anchor had belonged originally to Monf. Bougainville. Vegetables, contrary to expectation, were found in plenty, and hogs seemed multiplied even to excess. There was reason also, in some measure, to suppose the same of their poultry. Goats likewise and cats were offered in barter. The garden left by the Resolution was chiefly gone to ruin. The natives could not be prevailed upon to eat of the pumpkins, and the chilipods they affirmed to have poisoned them. Iron amongst them was scarce: the blade of a table-knife was the only article seen, and no tools were offered to be sharpened. Besides hatchets, knives, and nails, the natives were desirous of gimblets, files, and scissars; looking-glasses and white beads. Red feathers, once their greatest desideratum, were now held of no value; for though they took them when given, they would give nothing in return. The natives were found to have suffered materially from the venereal disease, and especially

especially by the crews of the Resolution and Discovery; nor were the women of the lowest class as free as before. The crew of the Lady Penrhyn having surprisingly recovered, capt. Sever resolved to depart for the Society Isles, which he did to the mortification of the Otaheitans who wished for their stay. Plenty of provisions followed the ship, and the departure was marked by friendly regret. Oediddee importuned the captain to take him to Uliatea, but this O'too strenuously opposed. Oediddee shed tears in abundance, said he was very unhappy, and when his canoe put off from the ship never once turned for a farewell look. O'too came early on board the morning of departure, and remained till the ship was clear of the reef. At parting he expressed great sorrow, mentioned the interval between the departure of the Resolution and the arrival of their ship, intreated they would not be so long absent again, requested other animals might be brought, but, more than all, horses; and before he quitted the ship desired a few guns might be fired. His request was gratified, and a farewell followed. Approaching Huahine, the natives came off with provisions, but could not prevail on the captain to land. An elderly chief, recollected by Mr. Watts, of the name of Tutti, came on board, and told them, that after Omai had got perfectly settled, he found himself in want of cloth and other necessaries, the price of which his neighbours greatly enhanced upon him; and also that by frequently visiting Uliatea, but never going empty handed, he soon diminished his treasure. He died, however, in his own house, as did likewise the New Zealand boys. After Omai's decease, the Uliatea men came over and claimed his property, as he was a native of their island. A considerable part they carried with them, particularly his musquets, the stocks of which they broke, and buried his gunpowder in the sand. This dispute was fatal to many of both islands, nor was peace yet restored. The house built by capt. Cook for Omai was still in being, and was occupied by the chief of the island; a larger one however, of the country fashion, had been erected over it as a case. With respect to the horses, the mare had foaled and died with the foal, and the horse though living, was useless. From this island, carrying a large quantity of provisions, and especially of pork, fowls, cocoa-nuts, plantains, sugar-cane, taro, and yams, they departed on the 2d of August in perfect health. Nothing worthy of notice occurred till the 15th of September, when they saw the island of Saypan, and next day the south end of Tinian, which they visited with the hope of procuring some beef. The flies were found excessively troublesome. An anchor, by means of a buoy, was here taken up, which belonged to the Charlotte (Gilbert master) bound from Port-Jackson to China, and also some  
casks,

casks. During their stay at Tinian they were occupied in watering. The water was brackish, and rather scarce. The hogs and fowls were shy, and the cattle were supposed to have been cleared by their late visitors. They obtained however two bulls, eight hogs and a dozen fowls, with bread-fruit, guavas, cocoa-nuts, &c. in abundance. In addition to the animals of the place already known, wild cats were observed. The country had in some respects changed its appearance, as many of the pyramidical pillars had fallen and were decayed. No material circumstance occurred between this place and China.

CHAPTER XXI. Contains an account of the Scarborough transport, Capt. Marshall, on a similar voyage. Touching at Lord Howe's island in hope of turtle, they were disappointed, but obtained a great number of birds resembling a Guinea hen, which proved excellent food. Approaching Norfolk island they stretched northward, and after having fallen in with a considerable shoal they discovered *Hopper's island* in  $00^{\circ} 03'$  S. latitude, and  $173^{\circ} 43'$  longitude E. from Greenwich. The same morning they saw another island, named *Henderville's*, and three miles to the N. W. *Woodle's*. From the last five large canoes came off towards the ship, but when about four miles from the shore, they returned. The wind was too high to approach the land, which seemed to flourish in vegetation. At the distance of a league from Henderville's, large fires were seen on the shore. The natives were assembled in crowds on the beach and expressed their surprize at the ship. Nineteen canoes with five or six men in each, made towards the ship and approached it within the distance of a quarter of a mile. Dropping their sails they gazed at the vessel, but would by no means come on board. After two however of the canoes had come somewhat nearer, the captain shewed some nails, a bottle, and looking-glass, which their crews were desirous to possess. But though they would not come along side of the ship in their canoes three of them leaped out and swam towards it. On receiving their presents they laughed and offered beads and teeth in return. Inviting the vessel a second time to shore, but in vain, they all took their leave. These islanders were in their figures plump and fleshy, and seemed to live at their ease. Their complexion is red, and their persons well made. Hair long and black, black eyes and eyebrows, and teeth remarkably white. Their ornaments were beads and teeth intermixed, and white paint on their faces. Their canoes were large, so as to contain from sixteen to twenty, narrow and built to sail fast, without danger of over-setting, being steadied by an out-rigger resembling a ladder, at the outer extremity of which a log is affixed in the shape of a boat;



boat; whilst at the other a rope is fastened which leads up to the mast head and serves as a shroud. When the wind is fresh two or more men quit the canoe and getting on the ladder keep her upright. Every canoe has a large sail, which appears made of raw silk carefully sewed together, and cut in the form of a shoulder of mutton sail, with a yard at the fore-leach, and another at the foot, which greatly facilitate their putting about. In the judgment of Capt. Marshall these people were lively, ingenious and expert. After quitting these, Lord Mulgrave's islands were discovered, and thence proceeding to Tinian, the sick were put on shore, whence, having received during their stay considerable benefit, the voyage was once more resumed.

Having given in a former number, an account of the contents of the 22d chapter, where the connexion of the subject appeared to place them, we have only to add, that the appendix consists of nautical papers, which however useful, cannot be abridged.

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ART. XIII. *Strictures on the Ecclesiastical and Literary History of Ireland; from the most Ancient Times till the Introduction of the Roman Ritual, and the Establishment of Papal Supremacy, by Henry II. King of England. Also an Historical Sketch of the Constitution and Government of Ireland, from the most early authenticated Period down to the Year 1783.* By Thomas Campbell, LL.D. Chancellor of St. Macartin's, Clogher, Dublin, White. London, Robinsons. 8vo. p. 418. Price 6s. in Boards. 1789.

DR. CAMPBELL, in an Introductory Address to Mr. Burke, reminds that gentleman, that when he communicated to him his intention of setting forth a History of the Revolutions of Ireland, from the earliest to the present period, his advice was, to touch as lightly as possible upon the times preceding the invasion from England: an advice which Dr. Campbell perfectly approved. But the interval, he observes, between the legation of St. Patrick, and the domination of Henry II. during which Ireland is known to have been the seat of piety and learning, is a period peculiarly interesting to all those who are curious either in the original of nations, or in the revolutions of a people, certainly antient and traditionally illustrious. Dr. Johnson, he observes, was of this opinion, who, in a letter, which Dr. Campbell conveyed from him to Mr. O'Connor, in the year 1777, says, 'Dr. Leland begins his history too late. The ages which deserve an exact inquiry, are those times (if such times there were) when Ireland was the school of the West, the quiet habitation of sanctity and literature. If you could give

‘ a history, though imperfect, of the Irish nation, from its conversion to Christianity, to the invasion from England, you would amplify knowledge with new views and new objects.’ As this plan was not followed by Mr. O’Conor, to whom it was recommended, nor by any other writer, to Dr. Campbell’s knowledge, the doctor himself undertook, and had made some progress in its execution, when Mr. Burke, who had furnished him with a large collection of manuscripts, determined him to retrench even what he had written.—Our author owns that he is not altogether insensible to a certain degree of credit, which may be reflected from the antient celebrity of his native country; and therefore he wishes to redeem her from the imputation of reposing her head upon mere tradition. Under this impression, he tells us, he has laboured to ascertain the fact, beyond the cavil of scepticism, that there *was* a time (of which Dr. Johnson doubted) when *Ireland* WAS THE SCHOOL OF THE WEST. To prove this, is the main object, accordingly, of his *Strictures on the Ecclesiastical and Literary History of Ireland*. This he separates from the *Civil History*; of which he gives a sketch, as announced in the title page.

Dr. Campbell, in the prosecution of his design, observes, among a great variety of particulars, that ‘ when Cæsar was desirous of knowing the state of Britain, he convened the merchants and traders of Gaul from every quarter; but they were utterly ignorant of the size of the island, the number or force of the nations which inhabited it, or even of their skill in war, or customs in peace: nay, they could not give him any exact information of their ports, most capable of receiving his fleet. And when Agricola, near a hundred years after, made the best inquiries about the state of Ireland, he concluded that it could be subdued by a legion and some auxiliaries.’ From which, and many other testimonies which he produces, he concludes, that the British islands were, in those times, possessed by a race of men far from civilized; and that the Irish were not less barbarous than their neighbours.—Having traced the glimpses that are to be collected of Irish history for some centuries farther down, he affirms, upon the whole, ‘ that nothing has yet appeared sufficient to invalidate the position, that the pagan Irish were not a jot more civilized than their neighbours. Nor do we find, that the people at large had emerged from their primeval ignorance and rudeness, at the very time their country was dignified with the title of *Insula Sanctorum & doctorum*. Nay observable it is, that those worthies, whose eminent abilities obtained for their country this distinguished character, displayed their talents chiefly in foreign countries.’

Our author, in farther treating this part of his subject, namely, the rudeness of Ireland, previous to the introduction of Christianity, briefly shews, that the progress of knowledge and civilization

civilization was from the East to the West; and, consequently, that the most westerly nation of Europe should be the last civilized, was in the ordinary course of things: speaking of the high reputation for wisdom which the Indian Bramans had obtained before the age of Alexander, he says, 'The curious, in such researches, *pretend* to discover all the subtleties and abstractions of modern metaphysics in their principles, and to shew that the opinions of Malbranche and Locke were not unknown to them.' What Dr. Campbell here considers as doubtful, we can assure him, on the testimony of as competent a judge as an honourable and faithful witness\*, is, in the highest degree probable, if not quite certain. The gentleman to whom we allude, who unites a turn for speculation with talents for both civil and military affairs, was wont, about four or five years ago, to converse occasionally with the religious and recluse Bramins†; with whom the terms and notions in metaphysics, that we find in metaphysical writers, antient and modern, are familiar and common. Now, the tradition is, that the doctrines entertained, or made the subjects of conversation or dispute at this day, are the same with those of their remote ancestors.—From various particulars, our author infers, on very probable grounds, that Britain and Ireland were not unknown either to the Tyrians, or their descendants of Carthage and Cadiz.—After the Phœnicians, he observes, the people of Miletus, in Asia Minor, appear to have had the principal share in civilizing the European nations. Having verified this position by testimonies from Strabo, Pliny, and the fragments of Scymnus the Chian, he proceeds thus,

'Now I am far from asserting, that the old Irish are called Milesians from this famous people, who might possibly have sent a colony here; but I conjecture, that some of the Irish writers, reading of the Milesians, as inventors of letters and other useful arts in Europe, might have wished to derive credit from such an original. And this I deem much more likely, than that they are descended from a king of Spain, called Milesius; as no such king ever existed there, or any where else, except in the unlearned brain of some wandering bard or moping monk.

'At the same time, still farther be it from me to deny my assent to the tradition, that a Scythian people, coming last from Spain, did settle here at a very early period. On the contrary, there is firm ground for persuasion, that a very considerable intercourse did formerly subsist between Spain and Ireland. That the Goths, and other Scythian nations, had taken possession of different parts of Spain, at very different periods, is well authenticated. We are told by Orosius, who flourished

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\* Colonel William Fullarton, who, towards the conclusion of the war, commanded what has been called the southern army in India.

† There are Bramins of another character, though of the same cast, who mix in various concerns of active life.



in the fourth century, that the Scythians, expelled from Gallicia in Spain by Constantine the Great, took shelter in Ireland; where they found the country already under the dominion of their countrymen the Scythians or Scots.'

This is very natural and judicious. And thus far our author, while he employs himself in refuting the fables concerning the early civilization and pristine importance of Ireland, will probably meet with the assent and approbation of every candid reader. After this prefatory matter, he comes to his main object, which is to ascertain the fact, that there was a time when IRELAND WAS THE SCHOOL OF THE WEST. He mentions a considerable number of names celebrated in the annals of the church, and considered, in the *darkness* of the middle ages, as shining lights; who are universally acknowledged to be either of Irish or of Scotch extraction. But that the honour of those saints may be appropriated to Ireland, he shews, pretty clearly indeed, that this kingdom is the antient SCOTIA, or, at least, that it was confounded with SCOTIA; and that its inhabitants were called Scots from the 3d century down to the fifteenth. He displays a great deal of reading, and has ransacked, in search of Irish saints, many repositories unknown and almost unheard of, save only by curious religionists and minute antiquarians. To have recommended a subject, naturally so dry and uninteresting to all, except Irish enthusiasts, would have required the utmost artifices of composition: some grand and interesting point, held out to arrest the attention of the reader, and to form a band of connection among the various facts and reasonings to be laid before him; the clearest arrangement, the greatest brevity, and the most perfect propriety at least, if not elegance, of diction. In all these particulars, our author, though a man of learning and considerable judgment and penetration, is rather deficient. Though Ireland has furnished St. Columb-cill, Virgilius Solivagus, St. Relian, and many other Saints of inferior renown, still Ireland cannot be said, with precision, to have been THE SCHOOL OF THE WEST, unless it can be shewn that Ireland abounded more in religious and learned societies and individuals than any, and even all other nations towards the West of Europe: England, Scotland, and Wales, Spain, Portugal, and the principality of Bretagne, in France, the antient Armorica. Had our author taken a comparative view of the state of religion and literature in those countries, with that of these in Ireland; shewn that Ireland flourished more in both than any of the western nations; and enquired into the causes of this superiority: had he done this in a concise and regular manner, he would have rendered more acceptable service, than he has done by his multifarious collections, to the republic of letters. With regard to an enquiry into the  
cause,

cause, or causes, of the alledged superiority of Ireland in the points in question, it is touched on in a very clear and proper manner in the following passage, extracted by Dr. Campbell from Mr. Pinkerton's Essay on Medals.

‘ On the incursions of the barbarians into Gaul and Britain, and the decline of learning in these countries, Ireland afforded an asylum for such learning as then was: and very many learned men were *Scotti de Hibernia*, for I do not remember one called *Hibernus*. Secure from foreign invasion, easily accessible from Gaul and Britain, learning flourished in Ireland when lost in most parts of Europe. The intestine commotions, as the kinglets were all christians, did not affect the schools and monasteries. But while the *Scoti* were thus learned, the *Hiberni*, or people, were utter savages; and the commonest arts of civilization were quite unknown. The monasteries were sanctuaries of learning; but being in their very nature detached from society, had no influence whatever on the people at large. Even the churches of Ireland were merely of wood and wattles, till, in the twelfth century, Malachy, bishop of Armagh, built the first church of stone. The real ancient monuments of learning in Ireland bear complete proof, that the Greek and Roman writers did not err in representing the people as mere savages; as our singular term of wild Irish implies at this day.

‘ The Scots or Germans in Ireland, being themselves barbaric at the time of their settlement, were lost in the numbers of the Celtic inhabitants, whose language and manners they adopted; though with much mixture of their own, but not sufficient to counterbalance the native savageness of their inmates.’

This topic, which Dr. Campbell has introduced only as a quotation, by the bye, from another writer, should have formed one of the capital branches of his own treatise.

We should have been more willing to over-look that want of method in this compilation, which is indispensable in both history and historical reasoning, if he had confined himself to such facts as had a direct tendency to throw light on his subject, and separated, as he had promised, the ecclesiastical and literary from the civil history of Ireland. But instead of this, although he had reserved a place for the civil history of his country, in the latter part of his book, he introduces, and insists on it, oftener than once, at an unnecessary length, in the midst of his researches on other subjects. He returns, too, again and again, to the savage rudeness of Ireland, and expatiates on the everlasting questions concerning Ossian and Macpherson, and the descent of the *Scotch* from the Irish, or the *Irish* from the Scotch; though both the *Irish* Scotch, and the *Albany* Scotch, are confessedly derived from the same origin: which is just the same thing as if, in future times, a dispute should arise, whether New-York, in America, was peopled from New-England, or New-England from New-York. It seems to be abundantly evident indeed, that *Hibernia* was occupied by a colony of *Scots*, *Scuyts*, or *Scyths*, before Albania, the antient name of Scotland.

Scotland. That such and such a saint was of *Scotch* extraction, whether born in Hibernia, or the opposite shores of Albany, was sufficient for the purpose of our author. All controversy concerning the place of nativity of ALBIN and CLEMENT, two *Scotchmen*, who went, in the beginning of the ninth century, from Ireland into France, is of little consequence. Whether born in Hibernia, or Albany, they were both *Scotchmen*. We cannot but observe, also, that while Dr. Campbell justly derides many of the frivolous and fabulous tales of other writers, he himself, on many occasions, introduces them when they suit his purpose. In page 28 he says, 'Mr. Toland's application of Lucian's Allegory of the Gallic Hercules, the God of Eloquence, called *Ogmios*, and his derivation from him of the name of *Ogham*, given to the Irish alphabet, is not improbable.' In page 33 he calls *Keating* the father of Irish history, though he be fabulous and credulous to an extravagant degree. Yet Dr. Campbell undertakes to separate the fabulous from the real history of his country. The story of St. Alban's Cloak, in page 51st, appears to be as fabulous as any of those which Dr. Campbell rejects, when to reject them answers his purpose: and at any rate it forms one of those numerous and puerile digressions from his subject which tarnish his collection.

We have already noticed, with due commendation, the just, though trite account given by our author, of the progressive course of knowledge from East to West. Yet observe what he says in page 66. 'The affinity of customs, manners, and language, was, probably, what led Cæsar, and other great names, to alledge, that Britain was first peopled from Gaul, and then Ireland from Britain. But convert these propositions, and those affinities will afford arguments, full as conclusive, that Gaul was peopled from Britain, and Britain from Ireland!'—In the same page he considers questions concerning the primogeniture of nations, as nugatory. If this be so, what are we to think of Dr. Campbell's minute details on the subject of the primogeniture of the *Irish Scots*? In pages 70, 71, and 72, in a note, he animadverts on the dogmatism, petulance, and waspishness of his brother antiquarian, Mr. P. whom he compares to Pasquali in Hogarth's enraged musician: and he observes, with truth, on the subject of antiquarian investigation, 'That if scepticism be any where allowable, it should be in questions so obscure and so unimportant, that if to be right can obtain but little praise, to be wrong should inflict no great disgrace.'—Dr. Campbell, however, treats Mr. O'Flaherty, and Mr. O'Connor, with much the same petulance and acrimony. We were surprised



prized to find, in the publication before us, some hostile glances at Colonel Vallancey \*, on whom he had bestowed so great, and, we believe, on the whole, merited praise, for his 'Philosophical survey of the South of Ireland,' published only two years ago. It is a pity that private, and sometimes domestic quarrels should ever betray how often private pique is vented under the veil of a regard to truth. Ignorance, error, want of taste and judgment, may be excused, though not respected: but inconsistencies should always be guarded against.

We cannot dismiss Dr. Campbell's *Strictures on the Ecclesiastical and Literary History of Ireland*, without observing, that he sometimes mistakes, and draws false inferences from his quotations. For example, in page 10, in a note, he says, that 'Bishop Berkeley, alluding to the Scotch and Welch, observes *it* (the vain humour of extending antiquity beyond the truth) to be most prevalent among those *dependent and subdued* people, who have little else to boast of.'—The Scottish nation was never *subdued*: nor does the accurate and learned Bishop of Cloyne assert that they ever were. His words, and they are quoted by Dr. Campbell himself, are,—'To pass over others of our fellow-subjects, who, in proportion as they are below their neighbours in wealth and power, lay claim to a more remote antiquity, are not the pretensions of Irishmen, this way, known to be very great?' Inferiority in wealth and power does not imply subjugation and dependence: nor does it follow from Hibernia's having been subdued, that *Albania* was subdued also.

With regard to our author's *Historical Sketch of the constitution and government of Ireland*, from the most early authenticated period, down to the year 1783, it is not composed with sufficient order or grace, or rendered interesting to the reader, though in its own nature important. In the first part of it he shews, in opposition to O'Flaherty, O'Connor, and Keating whom he had dignified with the title of *Father of Irish History*, that the times before the introduction of christianity are either unknown or fabulous; and that, if English government did not do all the good that it might have done, in throwing the Irish constitution under a better genius, it did not make it worse. As to the summary of facts and vicissitudes since the time of king James I. the legislator of Ireland, to the present, it contains nothing that is not well known.

Though we are not very fastidious with regard to language, and pay more regard to the matter than the manner of every

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\* See page 34, 39, &c.

composition that comes before us, we cannot but remark, that Dr. Campbell's stile, though, on the whole, perspicuous, fluent, and what is not a little meritorious in these days, unaffected, is yet, in many instances, vulgar, and, in others, greatly defective, in point of grammar. In page 3, we find, 'I am *free* to own myself.' This phrase, 'I am *free* to confess,' and so on, which occurs several times in the strictures before us, was introduced to vulgar use by barbarous orators in the House of Commons. In page 203, we meet with 'Mr. O'Halloran *sports* the opinion.' The verb, *to sport*, as it is here applied, is taken from the turf, and is more suitable to that dialect, of the English tongue, which is peculiar to jockeys and sportsmen, than to the gravity of serious discourse. In page 7, Dr. Campbell says, 'If we are to be for ever collecting the beggarly elements of rude monuments, our pursuit is *puerile*, nay, *childish* indeed.' What is the difference between these two epithets? In page 12, we read, 'For the year 432 *commences* a new æra.' In page 2d, 'It therefore *behoved* to remove popular pre-judices;' and in page 233, 'It *behoveth* to enlarge more upon it.' In these instances Dr. Campbell uses a neutral for an active, and an active for a neutral verb. In many other respects he is often defective, in point of grammatical construction.

On the whole, Dr. Campbell is fitted to dig in the quarry, but not to plan and raise a regular and fair edifice. He can elucidate particular facts, but seems not to possess that comprehension of thought, or that justness of taste and design, which are necessary in the composition of such a work, as was recommended by Dr. Johnson to be undertaken by Mr. O'Connor.

Since the above account was written, and the types set for printing it, another edition of the *Strictures*, as we are given to understand in an advertisement, though not in the title page, has appeared; in which, besides the advertisement, notice is taken of nine typographical errors, and many alterations made in the table of contents, which is greatly reduced from its former size.

In the advertisement Dr. Campbell says, 'An edition of this work having been nearly sold in Ireland, the author has thought that it might not be improper to submit it to the curious inquirer in England. Sorry that it cannot appear more worthy of perusal, he expects indulgence for literal errors, which no precaution, at his distance from the press, could obviate. But in point of composition, how can *he* hope to escape censure, who, upon review, condemns himself? For he now spies out blemishes which at first he could not see. But, whilst he confesses what he feels it too late to correct, he conceives that he has something to plead in extenuation.

‘ Having long witnessed, with considerable pain, the extravagance of certain modern writers, respecting Irish antiquities, and wishing to disentangle them from those fables, which are so industriously defended, he has only aimed at bringing forward genuine historic arguments, plain and unadorned; the result of a sanguine love of truth, and of some years spent in no very indolent research, during his intervals from more important concerns.

‘ Our Milesian Tales, which have been elevated to the rank of history, might, perhaps, have been listened to in ages of ignorance; but they are now, like ghosts and goblins, fit only to be associated with darkness. The most polished nations, having long since rejected the fables of their bards and legends of their monks, can no longer be imposed upon by vain etymologies, and the arbitrary construction of certain passages in old psalters and annals, which are, after all, but the babbling echoes of vulgar and uncertain traditions. And now, in this age of illumination, at the very moment when the European world is struggling to deliver itself from the shackles of despotism, and seems willing to sacrifice its once darling superstitions at the shrine of Freedom, can it be altogether unseasonable to present, as a small offering on the same altar, the reliicks of fiction and falsehood?

‘ If this work can answer no other purpose, the reception it has met with in Ireland may, at least, serve to shew, that the whole nation is not intoxicated with heroical romance, and traditional nonsense; whilst it may inspire a hope that the body of the people, however prepossessed, may at length open their eyes to the light of reason; and that a time may come, when, yielding to the force of evidence, they may abandon the belief, that opinions are therefore right, because they have been long received.

‘ And if, under these impressions, the writer may have been led into frequent and long digressions upon controversial questions, he trusts that the reader will, without much difficulty, discern, that those digressions seldom lose sight of the main design, and that they were necessary to establish particular positions. But to those who deem a more exact arrangement indispensable, he can only say, (what the title page has already said) that a history, whether ecclesiastical or literary, is not here attempted; the writer only offers certain strictures upon it: for if a regular chain of events, touching the church of Ireland during that period on which he has discoursed, could have been produced, he freely owns that it surpassed his abilities to form it.”

Our readers will perceive that Dr. Campbell, anticipating the objections that might be made to his frequent and long digressions, has made an apology for them.—Of the whole of this apology, and particularly the latter part of it, where he says, ‘ To those who deem a more exact arrangement indispensable, he can only say, what the title page says, that a history, whether ecclesiastical or literary, is not here attempted,’ we leave our readers to judge, after they have compared this observation with the declaration in the third page, that these sheets were designed to supply the *desideratum* in Irish literature mentioned in pages first and second. We cannot but farther remark on the doctor’s advertisement, that the circumstance of an edition of this work having been nearly sold in Ireland, cannot be admitted as any satisfactory



satisfactory proof of its being well received, unless we were informed of the amount of that edition. We have been informed that Mr. Hume, in the first edition of his *Essays*, published only five-and-twenty copies. However, it is but candid to suppose, that an edition of many hundred copies of the *Strictures* has been sold in Ireland: where many particulars in that publication must naturally be interesting, that are indifferent to the inhabitants of other countries.

ART. XIV. *Memoires sur la Campagne de 1788 en Suede. Pieces [Justificatifs] Ajoutées* 33. No Place, Date, or Bookseller's Name.

The same translated into English under the following Title.

*Memoirs relative to the Campaign of 1788 in Sweden.* By his Serene Highness Prince Charles of Hesse, Commander in Chief of the Danish Auxiliary Army. Translated from the French, with 33 Vouchers. 8vo. 187 p. Price 3s. 6d. sewed. Baldwin. 1789.

THE prince of Hesse, as an apology for this narrative, observes, p. 1, that the different opinions of the public, concerning the entry into Sweden of a corps of Danish or Norwegian auxiliaries, ceded by the king to her imperial majesty of Russia, are an evident proof that

• People, even in other respects well informed, have not been thoroughly so of the affair in question, nor its consequences. The reports and insinuations of the opposite party, and the erroneous articles which swarm in the news-papers, have occasioned false interpretations of the most natural things; and made the conduct of the court of Denmark, its alliance with Russia, and the movements and behaviour of its troops in Sweden, to be considered in a wrong point of view. I think it incumbent, therefore, on me to give the public, Denmark, and myself, a succinct account of this event, and its causes. An ingenuous freedom, which forms the basis of my character, shall guide my pen; and I will conceal from the public only such facts as might injure, or bring shame on, some persons, without leading to the end I propose.

• The unexpected journey of the king of Sweden to Copenhagen, at the beginning of this year, occasioned a great sensation in Europe. This prince, who, from his youth, had been brought up in principles inimical to Denmark; whose almost republican nation was at that time divided into factions, of which that called the *Bourbons* opposed the interests of the court, and was attached to Russia, to England, and to Denmark; this prince, I say, displayed all his rhetoric and political talents, at Copenhagen, to detach our court from her ancient, close, and natural alliance with Russia, and to induce her to unite herself intimately with that of Sweden. Our court, being animated with the most ardent desire of preserving an uninterrupted peace in the north, listened to the king's overtures so far as was consistent with the integrity of its views, and the fidelity of its engagements. It made him such proposals as were the most proper to reconcile him with

Russia,

Russia, and to strengthen the tranquillity of the north; it showed him the most disinterested and pacific system, endeavoured to make him easy respecting all the plans of his neighbours, opened its own, and offered to guarantee the same pacific intentions on the part of Russia; but in vain. His Swedish majesty's resolutions were already taken; and from that moment it was easy to foresee that he would seize the very first opportunity to weaken the power of a neighbour, that had too much weight.'

Before we proceed any farther in our account of the narrative, we shall stop a little here, to observe that this is a barbarous translation of an original that is written in a style, proper, perspicuous, and manly. 'Les jugemens différens—ont prouvé évidemment que les personnes d'ailleurs instruites, &c.' 'The different opinions—are an evident proof, that people, *even* in other respects well informed, &c.' Here the adverb *even* should have been placed immediately before the word *people*, 'that even people, &c.' 'Le voyage imprévu du roi de Suede—fit grand sensation en Europe.' 'The unexpected journey of the king of Sweden—occasioned a great *sensation* in Europe.' We should say, in English, *excited the general attention*, or, *made a great impression on the nations of Europe*. 'Ce prince, qui, depuis sa jeunesse avoit été nourri dans des principes d'inimitié contre le Danemarck, sa nation presque républicaine, &c.' 'This prince, who, from his youth had been brought up in principles inimical to Denmark; *whose* almost republican nation, &c.' Here the pronoun *whose*, according to all grammatical construction, is made to refer not to the king of Sweden, which is the sense of the original, but to the kingdom of Denmark. The sentence would be made grammatical, though not elegant, by prefixing to the pronoun '*whose*' the conjunction '*and*.' The translation before us offends so greatly against all the rules of grammar, as to be, in some places, scarcely intelligible. It does not form part of our plan (which is, to let the author speak more for himself than has been usual, and the reviewer less) to descend to the minutiae of verbal criticism: but we cannot, with propriety, pass over such glaring errors. And here we shall take occasion to regret, that the numerous translations that are daily poured in on the public, from the French, and other languages, are not only very imperfect imitations of the spirit, tone, and character of the originals, but frequently and greatly defective in point of grammar.

Prince Charles of Hesse, in giving an account of his journey through the Swedish dominions into Norway, refutes an accusation afterwards made against him in Sweden, of his having travelled as a spy. He relates the hostile designs of Sweden against Denmark, the hostile preparations of that kingdom, the support it received from France and Turkey, and the en-



deavours of the Danes to unite peace with the Swedes with the performance of their engagements to their allies the Russians. A Danish army appears in Sweden, yet the commander in chief declares, that 'his Danish majesty was not at war with his Swedish majesty. Being obliged, says he, by his alliance with the empress of Russia, to furnish her a body of auxiliary troops, I was, to my great regret, under the necessity of making war with the Swedish forces wherever I met them.' A body of Swedish troops, surrounded by the Danes, among whom was the prince royal of Denmark, surrendered at discretion, near the city of Uddewalla.

'During my stay in this town,' says our princely author, 'I received a letter from Mr. Elliot, his Britannic majesty's ambassador at Copenhagen, and delegate to the king of Sweden. This ambassador had waited on the king at Carlstad, and offered him the support and mediation of the courts of London and Berlin. From that moment Mr. Elliot acted with an extraordinary enthusiasm, and uncommon skill, for the interests of the king of Sweden. My encomium cannot be partial, as it was against me that he directed all his batteries, and it was me he accused of being the cause of this war, and of having gone far beyond the tenor of my instructions. His letter contained, "That, after having waited on his Swedish majesty in person, the king not only accepted the mediation of the king of Prussia, his Britannic majesty, and the States-general, but had already dispatched a courier to Berlin, to demand a general armistice of the Empress. He desired at the same time, if possible, to settle with me the means of concluding an armistice."

In the morning of the 7th of October, a Prussian officer came to the prince from Gothenburg, and brought him a letter from Mr. Elliot, who had arrived there the day before. In this letter he wrote to him,

"That the kings of Prussia and England could not, in reality, consider the Norwegian army as a Russian one, but absolutely as *Danish*; and consequently address themselves, through me, to your Serene Highness, but particularly to his royal highness the prince-royal of Denmark, to stop immediately all further progress in the Swedish territories. I am, besides, furnished with his Swedish majesty's full power to treat with your Serene Highness on a cessation of hostilities, under just and honourable conditions, either as field-marshal of the king of Denmark, or as commander of a corps of auxiliary troops ceded to Russia.

"Though very much indisposed, I will be brought to your Serene Highness's quarters, to settle an armistice without delay, that time may be had for working on the conditions of a negociation to secure the position of your troops, as may be agreed upon with your Highness.

"The moment I now write, war is perhaps already declared against Denmark by Prussia and England; but, in case his Serene Highness is seriously inclined to seize this opportunity of doing that service to humanity I propose to him, I will immediately dispatch couriers to Berlin and London, to stop, if possible, both the invasion of a Prussian army in Holstein, and the sailing of our fleet.



" Baron d'Albedyhl shall be the bearer of this letter to your Serene Highness, who, as a Prussian officer, can confirm to you the truth of what I have the honour to assert to you. I beg your highness will be pleased to read this letter to his royal highness. It is written by the ambassador of the king his uncle; by a man wholly devoted to the prince, and one who risks his own life to prevent the effusion of the blood of others. I expect your highness's answer, with all the anxiety natural in such an object of importance; on the receipt of which, if permitted, I will wait on your highness at head-quarters.

" This evening I despatch the crown-prince's letter for count Bernsdorf, with a duplicate of this."

" The same day the head-quarters were transferred to Troška on the Giotha, after I had given orders for the troops which were on the other side the river to repass it.

" Few situations in the world could be compared with mine at this moment. I wished punctually to fulfil my duty. I longed to lead the prince-royal into Gothenburg, at the head of the troops the king had confided to me; and this was the bait which had encouraged the Norwegians to bear the fatigues of so long a march. We were, in a manner, already in possession of the town, and I was convinced that the whole expedition would prove abortive by not seizing it.

" On the other hand, nothing could be more irksome to Denmark than the war we were threatened with by the mediating powers, whose friendship it values. I had a thousand reasons to believe we could soon put an end to the troubles, which had disturbed the peace and tranquillity of the north, by taking Gothenburg. But the face of affairs was quite altered, by the courts of London and Berlin declaring themselves the protectors and supporters of his Swedish Majesty. Denmark, in espousing the cause of Russia, could, by her intervention, have procured the happiest peace to Sweden; and the empress's magnanimity might, perhaps, have prevailed on her to forget all her grievances, in favour of a faithful ally; and especially the crown-prince, who exposed his life in her behalf. After the king's arrival at Gothenburg, who, by his eloquence, re-animated the courage of the inhabitants, and obtained from them new vows of unshaken fidelity, I could no longer expect to take that fortified town without a bombardment, and repeated assaults. My heart recoiled at the idea of passing for an incendiary, or seeing that flourishing city sacked under my own eye.

" Besides, I could have hardly supported myself during the winter, in the midst of its smoking ruins; I should also have totally annihilated the private fortunes of many Swedish individuals, without doing the least service to the cause I had espoused; and have rendered the name of a Dane detestable in Sweden: while the prince-royal's hearty wish was, if not to conciliate the affection, at least not to incur the hatred of the Swedish nation. The safety both of Sweden and Denmark required a sacrifice, which I did not hesitate to make. The diversion was made, all the forces of Sweden had united themselves against our auxiliary army. The succours destined for Finland, in men and money, were now to be employed to save Gothenburg. It was doing Russia a bad service to raise her new enemies. All the public papers, and many private letters, at the same time announced the conclusion of a cessation of arms in Finland."

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In consequence of these sentiments approved by the prince-royal, the prince of Hesse forbore all hostilities. A truce was soon after established between the Swedes and Danes, through the agency of Mr. Elliot. And the Danish troops returned within their own territories. From the perusal of this narrative of a very singular expedition, we are led to consider prince Charles, our author, as a man of sense, candor, and cool and steady courage.

H. H.

ART. XV. *Original Letters, written during the Reigns of Henry VI. Edward IV. and Richard III. by various Persons of Rank and Consequence; containing many Anecdotes, relative to that turbulent and bloody, but hitherto dark, Period of our History; and elucidating, not only public Matters of State, but likewise the private Manners of the Age: digested in Chronological order; with Notes, Historical and Explanatory, and authenticated by Engravings of Autographs, Fac Similes, Paper Marks, and Seals; in Four Volumes. By Sir John Fenn, Knight, M. A. and F. A. S. Vol. III. containing 451, and Vol. IV. 478 p. 4to. Price 2l. 2s. in boards. Robinsons. 1789.*

THE favourable reception which the two former volumes of these letters met with, and the marked attention not only of the king, but likewise of several of the first characters for literary productions, who have expressed their wishes, that the editor should proceed to publish the original MSS. still remaining in his possession, are assigned by him as the reasons for his continuing the work. In making his former arrangement, sir John chiefly selected those letters which treated of public affairs and persons of consequence; but the letters which compose these volumes, are of a more private nature, relating to the domestic occurrences of the periods they belong to: and as the compositions themselves are the simple and undisguised effusions of the mind, he considers them as not only preferable to modern productions which are laboured for the public eye, but also as, by exhibiting a striking contrast between past times and our own, they give rise to a variety of reflections both amusing and instructive.

As these volumes contain CCXX letters, and it would extend the present article beyond all due bounds to recapitulate the contents of each, we will notice only such parts of them as appear most important.

The *first letter*, dated 29 November 1432—11 H. VI. contains articles proposed to the lords and council, for their approbation, by the earl of Warwick, as preceptor to the king; and the purport of them is, that he may have sufficient authority over his pupil, for his improvement and correction; power under certain restrictions to retain or dismiss servants;



in case of the king's sickness to stand discharged; that the king's person might be subject to his removal on occasion; that no speech should be had of the king in private; that the lords and council should notify their consent to these articles, and declare that they would aid the earl to enforce them.

*Let. 2.* Judges sworn not to take fees; sir W. Paston, however, took them to the prejudice of the king and one of his wards; which was therefore made the subject of an address to the House of Commons.—*Let. 3.* From Katharine, duchess of Norfolk, to John Paston, to notify her intention of coming to London, and desire that his lodgings might be ready for her reception, according to agreement, she undertaking to send up furniture.—*Let. 5.* The mother-in-law of John Paston vows a second image of wax, of his weight, to our lady of Walsingham, and sends four nobles to the four orders of friars, to procure his recovery from illness; whilst his wife vows one pilgrimage to Walsingham, and another to St. Leonard's, Norwich, for the same purpose.—*Let. 6.* Chief justice Hody applies to the lords of the council, for leave of absence from the assizes at East Grinstead, for sir W. Paston and himself, both being ill.—*Let. 9.* J. Hautein, clerk, being unable to get any one to plead against Agnes Paston, petitions for John Heydon and Thomas Lyttleton to undertake his suits.—*Let. 17.* Articles of impeachment against the duke of Suffolk; viz. invasion of the realm, marriage of his son, release of the duke of Orleans, invasion of Normandy, treachery as an ambassador, betraying trusts, revealing state secrets, preventing peace, being a privy councillor of France, obstructing warlike measures, allies lost by his neglect, &c.—*Let. 19, 20, 21, 22.* Lord of the manor of Swainsthorp to find an armed man 40 days in time of war to defend Norwich castle.—Law proceedings—an estate to be bought, and 14 or 15 years purchase the price offered.—Sir John Fastolf desired to write to the king and recommend a sheriff.—*Let. 24.* Sir John Buck and John Cole to be indicted for fishing in sir John Fastolf's ponds, destroying his mill, and taking his swans at Dedham.—*Let. 25.* John de Vere, earl of Oxford, had been to Norwich, to hold sessions of oyer and terminer, represents the state of Norfolk and Suffolk, and wishes to correct abuses.—*Let. 26.* A speech of the duke of Norfolk, in the House of Lords, against the duke of Somerset, which gives a favourable idea of his Grace's oratorical powers, it being pithy and pointed.—*Let. 27.* Exhibits the shameful partiality of chief justice Pivot on the bench, who was publicly reprimanded for it by judge Yelverton.—*Let. 28.* A pot of treacle requested to be sent in great haste: it seems to have been considered by Margaret Paston as of general efficacy.—*Let. 29.* Among other articles of news, the priest who accused Lord Cromwel, Grey, and sir John Fastolf of treason, declares



declares himself ready to discover his instigators.—*Let. 34, 35.* That young women of family, who had no mothers or near female relations, were placed out into other families for the advantage of education, and were there brought up, not only attendants on women of rank, but were instructed in whatever might make them economical housewives and good mothers.—*Let. 36.* Exhibits a mob raised against the sheriff, at Norwich, on a pretence of his detaining the writ for an election.—*Let. 37.* Gives a striking picture of the factions which prevailed at this turbulent period, and by which the kingdom was so greatly distracted.—In *Let. 39,* Margaret Paston requests her husband to buy her two dozen of *trenchers*, as she can get none in Norwich. It appears also afterwards, that a neckkerchief for a girl commencing woman, was not to be purchased in that city.—*Let.*—Revenge taken upon a gentleman by cardinal Kemp and lord Oxford, who had influence enough to get an act passed in the House of Lords against him, and had imprisoned his wife, taken away his daughter, arrested his servants, and committed many other abuses.—*Let. 42.* The address in this letter, ‘Most Christen Kyng,’ is pointed out by the editor, as very particular, and the words ‘Maïeste Royale,’ is of earlier use than in any other known instance, to the sovereign.—*Number 47.* Is a curious draft of a marriage settlement.—*Let. 51, 54.* Give a curious account of the methods taken to obtain and secure the persons of minors held in wardship, and the manner of disposing of them in marriage.—*Let. 52.* From Grey, lord of Hasting, Weifford and Ruthyn, proposing to John Paston a match for his sister.—*Let. 60,* is, as the editor styles it, ‘a true picture of modern electioneering.’—*Let. 63,* is from the duke of Norfolk, as a proclamation of his coming into the county to suppress riots, &c. by the king’s command. This notification was made when the king was in the power of the duke of York’s party, and shows in what manner this power was exercised against their opponents.—*Let. 64.* Highway robberies frequent,—neither murrey, blue, nor russet cloth for liveries, to be gotten in Norwich for less than 3s. the yard, nor enough of any one colour to serve for the purpose, without sending into Suffolk, and then waiting some time. [It should have been noticed that Suffolk at this period was the principal seat of the cloth manufactory.]—*Let. 65.* The ambiguity of the duke of Bedford’s will.—*Numbers 66. 7.* Accounts of sir John Fastolf’s expences, &c. whilst on service in France.—*Let. 69.* Sleeping time in the afternoon in summer. [Still common amongst labourers in the fields in Norfolk and Suffolk.]—*Let. 70.* Licentious abuses of the common people, by men of rank.—*Let. 74.* Sir John Fastolf loses by *merchandizing*.—*Let. 75.* Instances of the coasts being pillaged by foreign enemies with impunity, they availing themselves

themselves of the internal distractions of the kingdom: a pilgrim however who had been seized, was discharged by them, for being a pilgrim, and furnished with money.—*Let.* 76. shows how sheriffs and their deputies were tampered with in the packing of juries:—The manner in which the duke of Norfolk travelled from London to Framlingham.—*Let.* 77. Margaret Paston desires her husband to purchase offensive weapons to guard the house, and a pound of almonds, a pound of sugar, and a yard of black broad cloth for a hood for herself of 44d. or 4s. there being no good cloth or frieze in Norwich.—*Let.* 80. gives a description of a bed-chamber and its furniture.—*Let.* 84. from sir J. Fastolf, to the duke of Norfolk. In it he asks his aid to punish in the county, perjury and embracery.—*Let.* 86. evinces that the pulpit was in those days desecrated to the purport of politics, a *doctor* preaching against the lords of the duke of York's party.—*Let.* 88. from Wainfleet bishop of Winchester and chancellor, directing the other executors of sir John Fastolf, how to act respecting his property, burial, month's mind, alms, &c.—*Let.* 89. from John de Vere, earl of Oxford, relative to the marriage of a servant, for whom he was greatly interested.—*Let.* 90. A letter from the king (Hen. VI.) to J. Paston in behalf of the lord Moleyns.—*Let.* 95. Marks how far the duke of Norfolk's influence extended in a county election. *Number* 98. A whitsunday sermon preached by friar Brackley, at Norwich, and remarkable, at least, for its brevity.—*Let.* 102. On the mention of a signet in this letter, the editor expresses regret at the suppression of the county visitations of the kings at arms and heralds, and proposes, what we think, an excellent tax: viz. that all who exhibit on carriage, plate, seal, &c. any armorial bearing should pay an annual sum, on account of that distinction.—From the conclusion of this letter, 'written, &c. in haste by your *groaning* wife,' it should seem that the dates and cinnamon desired were wanted for the lying-in.—*Let.* 104. A curious instance of forceable entry and keeping possession by force, is here exhibited. Sir J. Fenn, however, might have added, a late instance of a similar kind in the same county, and not far from Letheringham, the church of which, at the interposition of the bishop, has been lately repaired.—*Let.* 105. A curious letter from a brother of the order of the temple to J. Paston, soliciting him to retire during his penance in advent among them.—*Evyn*, or *even Christen*, which Sir J. Fenn wishes to have explained, is no more, we apprehend, than *fellow Christian*.—The *merry Christmas* kept in this society is here noticed.—From *Let.* 108. it appears that money was raised in different hundreds and towns, for victualling the Yarmouth barge.—*Let.* 109. relates to the county election and return.—*Let.*



Let. 110—gives an account of the severity of a goaler to a prisoner.

This volume is ornamented with a vignette print of *Framlingham Castle*, the portraits of *Henry VI.* and *John, duke of Norfolk*, in emblazoned vestments and armour; another print of the same duke in his robes; portraits of *Humphrey and Anne, earl and countess of Stafford*, with their son, all coloured, besides seven plates of *fac-simile signatures, seals and paper-marks.*

[To be continued.]

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ART. XVI. *The whole Proceedings on the Trial of an Information exhibited ex Officio by the King's Attorney General, against John Stockdale; for a Libel on the House of Commons, tried in the Court of King's-Bench, Westminster, on Wednesday the 9th of December, 1789, before the Right Hon. Lloyd Lord Kenyon, Chief Justice of England. Taken in Short-hand by Joseph Gurney. To which is subjoined, an Argument in Support of the Rights of Juries. Royal 8vo. 228 pages. Pr. 5s. sewed. Stockdale. 1790.*

THE proceedings before us have excited a very general attention. The eloquence of Mr. Erskine shone forth with even unusual splendor, and the decision of a very respectable jury, which added a new bulwark to the liberty of the press, is considered as an honourable testimony to the innocence and the merit of Mr. Hastings, on whose character and conduct the justification or condemnation of the performance arraigned by the House of Commons chiefly turned. The pamphlet which gave rise to the trial of Stockdale, as we are informed in a preface, was written by the Rev. Mr. Logan, some time one of the ministers of Leith, near Edinburgh. Having qualified himself, by the information that he had acquired from intense application, to give to the world what he conceived to be a fair and impartial account of the administration of Mr. Hastings, he sat down voluntarily, without a wish or prospect of personal advantage, to examine those articles which had been presented to the House of Commons by the Managers, then a Committee of Secrecy, and which now form the articles before the Lords. After Mr. Logan's pamphlet had been some time in circulation, and read with great avidity, it was publicly complained of by Mr. Fox, who quoted in the House of Commons what he conceived to be the libellous passages. The following day he moved an address to his Majesty to direct his attorney general to prosecute the authors and publishers, and the motion was carried *nemine contradicente*: though, owing to the sickness of the principal witness, the trial was deferred for nearly two years. The principal passages objected to in Mr. Logan's pamphlet, which was entitled, 'A Review of the principal Charges



themselves of the internal distractions of the kingdom: a pilgrim however who had been seized, was discharged by them, for being a pilgrim, and furnished with money.—*Let.* 76. shows how sheriffs and their deputies were tampered with in the packing of juries:—The manner in which the duke of Norfolk travelled from London to Framlingham.—*Let.* 77. Margaret Paston desires her husband to purchase offensive weapons to guard the house, and a pound of almonds, a pound of sugar, and a yard of black broad cloth for a hood for herself of 44d. or 4s. there being no good cloth or frieze in Norwich.—*Let.* 80. gives a description of a bed-chamber and its furniture.—*Let.* 84. from sir J. Fastolf, to the duke of Norfolk. In it he asks his aid to punish in the county, perjury and embracery.—*Let.* 86. evinces that the pulpit was in those days desecrated to the purport of politics, a *doctor* preaching against the lords of the duke of York's party.—*Let.* 88. from Wainfleet bishop of Winchester and chancellor, directing the other executors of sir John Fastolf, how to act respecting his property, burial, month's mind, alms, &c.—*Let.* 89. from John de Vere, earl of Oxford, relative to the marriage of a servant, for whom he was greatly interested.—*Let.* 90. A letter from the king (Hen. VI.) to J. Paston in behalf of the lord Moleyns.—*Let.* 95. Marks how far the duke of Norfolk's influence extended in a county election. *Number* 98. A whitsunday sermon preached by friar Brackley, at Norwich, and remarkable, at least, for its brevity.—*Let.* 102. On the mention of a signet in this letter, the editor expresses regret at the suppression of the county visitations of the kings at arms and heralds, and proposes, what we think, an excellent tax: viz. that all who exhibit on carriage, plate, seal, &c. any armorial bearing should pay an annual sum, on account of that distinction.—From the conclusion of this letter, 'written, &c. in haste by your groaning wife,' it should seem that the dates and cinnamon desired were wanted for the lying-in.—*Let.* 104. A curious instance of forceable entry and keeping possession by force, is here exhibited. Sir J. Fenn, however, might have added, a late instance of a similar kind in the same county, and not far from Letheringham, the church of which, at the interposition of the bishop, has been lately repaired.—*Let.* 105. A curious letter from a brother of the order of the temple to J. Paston, soliciting him to retire during his penance in advent among them.—*Eryn*, or *even Christen*, which Sir J. Fenn wishes to have explained, is no more, we apprehend, than *fellow Christian*.—The *merry Christmas* kept in this society is here noticed.—From *Let.* 108. it appears that money was raised in different hundreds and towns, for victualling the Yarmouth barge.—*Let.* 109. relates to the county election and return.—*Let.*

Let. 110—gives an account of the severity of a goaler to a prisoner.

This volume is ornamented with a vignette print of *Framlingham Castle*, the portraits of *Henry VI.* and *John, duke of Norfolk*, in emblazoned vestments and armour; another print of the same duke in his robes; portraits of *Humphrey and Anne, earl and countess of Stafford*, with their son, all coloured, besides seven plates of *fac-simile signatures, seals and paper-marks.*

[To be continued.]

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ART. XVI. *The whole Proceedings on the Trial of an Information exhibited ex Officio by the King's Attorney General, against John Stockdale; for a Libel on the House of Commons, tried in the Court of King's-Bench, Westminster, on Wednesday the 9th of December, 1789, before the Right Hon. Lloyd Lord Kenyon, Chief Justice of England. Taken in Short-hand by Joseph Gurney. To which is subjoined, an Argument in Support of the Rights of Juries. Royal 8vo. 228 pages. Pr. 5s. sewed. Stockdale. 1790.*

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Charges against Warren Hastings, Esq. late Governor General of Bengal, were these :

‘ What credit can we give to multiplied and accumulated charges, when we find that they originate from misrepresentation and falshood ?’

Another is,

‘ An impeachment of *error in judgment*, with regard to the *quantum* of a fine, and for an intention that never was executed, characterizes a tribunal inquisition, rather than a court of parliament.’

In another part it is said,

‘ The other charges are so insignificant in themselves, or founded on such gross misrepresentations, that they would not affect an obscure individual, much less a public character.’

And again,

‘ If success, in any degree, attends the designs of the accusers of Mr. Hastings, the voice of Britain henceforth to her sons, is, Go and serve your country ; but if you transgress the line of official orders, though compelled by necessity, you do so at the risque of your fortune, your honour, and your life ; if you act with *proper prudence* against the interests of the empire, and bring calamity and disgrace upon your country, you have only to court opposition and coalesce with your enemies, and you will find a party zealous and devoted to support you ; you may obtain a vote of thanks from the House of Commons for your *services*, and you may *read your history in the eyes of the mob*, by the light of bonfires and illuminations. But if, after exerting all your efforts in the cause of your country, you return, covered with laurels and crowned with success ; if you preserve a loyal attachment to your Sovereign, you may expect the thunders of parliamentary vengeance ; you will certainly be impeached, and probably be undone.’

Mr. Erskine, counsel for the defendant, laid down certain propositions, from which he inferred,

‘ That where an information charges a writing to be composed or published of and concerning the Commons of Great Britain, with an intent to bring that body into scandal and disgrace with the public, the author cannot be brought within the scope of such a charge, unless the Jury, on examination and comparison of the whole matter, written or published, shall be satisfied that the particular passages charged as criminal, when explained by the context, and considered as part of one entire work, were meant and intended by the author to vilify the House of Commons as a body, and were written of and concerning them in Parliament assembled.’

Mr. Erskine proceeded to shew, that it was not the intention of the author of the pamphlet to vilify or calumniate the House of Commons : and, in the course of his pleadings, made various sensible and just remarks in vindication of the conduct of Mr. Hastings. Having done this, he said, among other things,

‘ These reflections are the only antidotes to those anathemas of superhuman eloquence which have lately shook these walls that surround us ; but which it unaccountably falls to my province, whether I will or no, a little to stem the torrent of ; by reminding you that you have a mighty sway in Asia, which cannot be maintained by the finer sympathies of life, or the practice of its charities and affections : what will



will they do for you when surrounded by two hundred thousand men with artillery, cavalry, and elephants, calling upon you for their dominions which you have robbed them of? Justice may, no doubt, in such a case forbid the levying of a fine to pay a revolting soldiery: a treaty may stand in the way of encreasing a tribute to keep up the very existence of the government; and delicacy for women may forbid all entrance into a Zenana for money, whatever may be the necessity for taking it.—All these things must ever be occurring. But under the pressure of such constant difficulties, so dangerous to national honour, it might be better perhaps to think of effectually securing it altogether, by recalling our troops and our merchants, and abandoning our Oriental empire. Until this is done, neither religion nor philosophy can be pressed very far into the aid of reformation and punishment. If England, from a lust of ambition and dominion, will insist on maintaining despotic rule over distant and hostile nations, beyond all comparison more numerous and extended than herself, and gives commission to her viceroys to govern them with no other instructions than to preserve them, and to secure permanently their revenues; with what colour of consistency or reason can she place herself in the moral chair, and affect to be shocked at the execution of her own orders; adverting to the exact measure of wickedness and injustice necessary to their execution, and complaining only of *the excess as the immorality*, considering her authority as a dispensation for breaking the commands of God, and the breach of them as only punishable when contrary to the ordinances of man.

‘Gentlemen, such a proceeding begets serious reflections. It would be better perhaps for the masters and the servants of all such governments, to join in supplication, that the great author of violated humanity may not confound them together in one common judgment.

‘Gentlemen, I find, as I said before, I have not sufficient strength to go on with the remaining parts of the book. I hope, however, that notwithstanding my omissions you are now completely satisfied, that whatever errors or misconceptions may have misled the writer of these pages, the justification of a person whom he believed to be innocent, and whose accusers had appealed to the public, was the single object of his contemplation. If I have succeeded in that object, every purpose which I had in addressing you has been answered.

‘It only now remains to remind you, that another consideration has been strongly pressed upon you, and, no doubt, will be insisted on in reply.—You will be told, that the matters which I have been justifying as legal, and even meritorious, have therefore not been made the subject of complaint; and that whatever intrinsic merit parts of the book may be supposed or even admitted to possess, such merit can afford no justification to the selected passages, some of which, even with the context, carry the meaning charged by the information, and which are indecent animadversions on authority.

‘Gentlemen, to this I would answer (still protesting as I do against the application of any one of the innuendos,) that if you are firmly persuaded of the singleness and purity of the author's intentions, you are not bound to subject him to infamy, because, in the zealous career of a just and animated composition, he happens to have tripped with his pen into an intemperate expression in one or two instances of a long work. If this severe duty were binding on your consciences,  
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the liberty of the press would be an empty sound, and no man could venture to write on any subject, however pure his purpose, without an attorney at one elbow, and a counsel at the other.

‘ From minds thus subdued by the terrors of punishment, there could issue no works of genius to expand the empire of human reason, nor any masterly compositions on the general nature of government; by the help of which, the great commonwealths of mankind have founded their establishments; much less any of those useful applications of them to critical conjunctures, by which, from time to time, our own constitution, by the exertion of patriot citizens, has been brought back to its standard.

‘ Under such terrors, all the great lights of science and civilization must be extinguished; for men cannot communicate their free thoughts to one another with a lash held over their heads.

‘ It is the nature of every thing that is great and useful, both in the animate and inanimate world, to be wild and irregular; and we must be contented to take them with their alloys which belong to them, or live without them. Genius breaks from the fetters of criticism, but its wanderings are sanctioned by its majesty and wisdom, when it advances in its path; subject it to the critic, and you tame it into dullness. Mighty rivers break down their banks in the winter, sweeping away to death the flocks which are fattened on the soil that they fertilize in the summer: the few may be saved by embankments from drowning, but the flock must perish for hunger. Tempests occasionally shake our dwellings, and dissipate our commerce; but they scourge before them the lazy elements, which without them would stagnate into pestilence.

‘ In like manner, Liberty herself, the last and best gift of God to his creatures, must be taken just as she is; you may pare her down into bashful regularity, and shape her into a perfect model of severe scrupulous law, but she will be liberty no longer; and you must be content to die under the lash of this inexorable justice which you have exchanged for the banner of freedom.

‘ If it be asked where the line to this indulgence and impunity is to be drawn; the answer is easy. The liberty of the press *on general subjects* comprehends and implies as much strict observance of positive law as is consistent with perfect purity of intention, and equal and useful society; and what that latitude is, cannot be promulgated in the abstract, but must be judged of in the particular instance, and consequently upon this occasion must be judged of by you, without forming any possible precedent for any other case; and where can the judgment be possibly so safe as with the members of that society which alone can suffer if the writing is calculated to do mischief to the public.

‘ You must therefore try the book by that criterion, and say whether the publication was premature and offensive, or, in other words, whether the publisher was bound to have suppressed it until the public ear was anticipated and abused, and every avenue to the human heart or understanding secured and blocked up.

‘ I see around me those, by whom, by and by, Mr. Hastings will be most ably and eloquently defended \*; but I am sorry to remind my

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\* Mr. Law, Mr. Plumer, and Mr. Dallas.



friends, that but for the right of suspending the public judgment concerning him till their season of exertion comes round, the tongues of angels would be insufficient for the task.'

This last paragraph is a full and complete vindication of the propriety of what has been written, from time to time, by major Scott, and several other gentlemen, in various periodical publications, in defence of Mr. Hastings.

The Attorney General, in a cool and temperate speech, of moderate length, endeavoured to impress on the minds of the jury a conviction, that the true meaning and intention of the pamphlet in question, which he termed a libel, was,

'That, not from conviction, not with a view to render public service, but from private pique, from private malice, from bye motives, which I call corruption, the House of Commons have been induced to send this Gentleman to an enquiry before the proper tribunal, and that too as the libel expresses it, without even reading it, without consideration, without hearing. Judge I say, whether that be not the true exposition of this libel, and then, Gentlemen, consider with yourselves what the effect will be, if you ratify and confirm such a libel, by suffering this defendant to escape.'

Lord Kenyon impartially and clearly summed up the reasoning on both sides.—The jury withdrew for about two hours, when they returned into court with a verdict, finding the defendant NOT GUILTY.

The argument subjoined to the proceedings in this trial in support of the right of juries, was delivered by Mr. Erskine, in the Court of King's-Bench, Nov. 1784, in support of an application for a new trial, for a supposed misdirection of the judge (sir Francis Buller, Bart.) on the trial of the dean of St. Asaph, at Shrewsbury.

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ART. XVII. *Four Letters on the Subject of Mr. Stockdale's Trial, for a supposed Libel on the House of Commons.* By a Briton. Royal 8vo. 52 p. Pr. 1s. 6d. Stockdale. 1790.

THE editor of these letters, in a very short preface, observes, that the extreme length of Mr. Hastings's impeachment is now become seriously alarming in a constitutional point of view. This remark is undoubtedly just.—Shall the public treasury be opened with a profuse hand against the private fortune of an individual, and a court of inquisition be held upon his conduct, year after year, without any fixed period for decision? Shall a trial be continued so long as vague report, and calumny, and political intrigue, can suggest new points of attack; or the inventive geniuses of Mr. Burke and Mr. Sheridan devise new theories in justification of their positions, and new flowers of rhetoric to amuse and impose on the imaginations of their audience?

Rusticus expectat dum defluat annis, at ille  
Labitur et labetur in omne volubilis ævum.

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The indefinite continuance of the trial of Mr. Hastings is a contradiction to the spirit of the English constitution: of which the HABEAS CORPUS Act forms one of the most essential parts. It is a kind of lettre de cachet, by which the defendant is doomed, year after year, without any certain prospect of relief, to the pains of reproach, suspicion, and suspense.—If there is no remedy in the British constitution against so great an evil, it is high time that such a remedy were provided: there are every where more cases than laws.—The end should never be sacrificed to the means.—The spirit of liberty is not to be entangled and fettered in forms of her own formation. It should cut the knot that it cannot untie, and, on all new and singular occasions, do material justice.

Our author, in his first letter, having observed, that the decision of an impartial special jury, upon the trial of Mr. Stockdale, is an event of the utmost importance to the liberty of the press, and how easy it is to carry a question in the House of Commons, in which their privileges or dignity are stated to be involved; shows, that in the same degree that freedom of speech increased in the House, freedom of political discussion increased out of doors. He fully states what the practice has been for a series of years, with what security public measures have been canvassed, with what impunity private motives have been imputed to men in public stations for their conduct in parliament, and with what freedom the acts of majorities have been arraigned.—In his second letter he states certain events which preceded Mr. Fox's motion for an Address from the House of Commons to the Crown, for the prosecution of Mr. Stockdale; which facts tend to impress on the mind a strong conviction, that the prosecutors of Mr. Hastings were governed, in their proceedings relative to that gentleman, by pique and resentment, and that several of them, in their *individual* characters, acted therein with great inconsistency, though, as a body, their *consistency* was most perfect and uniform; as 'from the first agitation of Indian affairs, as often as they have taken a part, it has been to condemn every regulation adopted by the government of Bengal, whether civil, military, revenue, financial, or political. But on the part of the *ministers*, and those who have acted and voted with them, *there has been an inconsistency which no man can excuse.*'—Our author, in his fourth letter, explains the manner in which the House of Commons was surprized into a vote for thirteen articles of impeachment against Mr. Hastings.

B. B.

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ART. XVIII. *Asiatic Researches.*

(Continued from p. 169.)

Art. 1X. *On the Gods of Greece, Italy, and India, written in 1784; and since revised; by the President.*—This is a most ingenious and curious paper of 54 pages; written with all that fire of fancy, and recondite erudition, which distinguish the compositions of Sir William Jones.—The design of this essay is, to point out the resemblance between the popular worship of the old *Greeks* and *Italians*, and that of the *Hindus*.—All mythology, our author observes, may be traced to four principal sources. 1st. Historical or natural truth, perverted into fable. 2d. A wild admiration of the heavenly bodies. 3d. The magic of poetry, “whose business it is to personify the most abstract notions, and to place a nymph or genius in every grove.” 4th. The metaphors and allegories of moralists and metaphysicians; from which abundant fountain, “the richest and noblest stream is (in our author’s opinion) the charming tale of *Psyche*, or the progress of the soul.”

Sir W. assures us, that in drawing a parallel between the gods of the *Indian* and *European* nations, he never lost sight of an *Hindu* maxim; that whoever obstinately adheres to any set of opinions, may bring himself to believe, that the freshest sandal-wood is a flame of fire;—ever remembering, that nothing is less favourable to inquiries after truth; than a systematical spirit.

‘This,’ says he, ‘will effectually prevent me from insisting, that such a god of *India* was the *Jupiter* of *Greece*; such the *Apello*, such the *Mercury*. In fact, since all the causes of polytheism, contributed largely to the assemblage of *Grecian* divinities, we find many *Joves*, many *Apollons*, many *Mercuries*, with distinct attributes and capacities; nor shall I presume to suggest more, than that, in one capacity or another, there exists a striking similitude between the chief objects of worship in ancient *Greece* or *Italy*, and in the very interesting country which we now inhabit.’—‘Disquisitions,’ continues our author, ‘concerning the manners and conduct of our species in early times, or indeed at any time, are always curious, at least, and amusing; but they are highly interesting to such as can say, with *Chremes* in the play; *We are men, and take an interest in all that relates to mankind.* They may even be of solid importance, in an age, when some intelligent and virtuous persons are inclined to doubt the authenticity of the accounts delivered by *Moses*, concerning the primitive world: since no modes or sources of reasoning can be unimportant, which have a tendency to remove such doubts. Either the first eleven chapters of *Genesis* (all due allowances made for a figurative Eastern stile) are true; or the whole fabric of our national religion is false\*; a conclusion, which none of us, I trust, will wish to be drawn.’

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\* This conclusion of Sir William’s is by far too rash. The first eleven chapters of *Genesis*, may be nothing more than an abridgment of



It is not, however, the truth of our national religion, as such, that Sir William professes to have at heart; but truth itself; and if any one can convince him that *Moses* drew his narrative through Egyptian conduits, from the primeval fountains of Indian literature†, he will esteem him as a friend, for having weeded his mind from a capital error, and promises to 'stand among the foremost in assisting to circulate the truth, which he shall have ascertained.'

The first comparison which Sir William draws, is between Roman JANUS, and the Hindu GANESA. The titles and attributes of the former are comprised in two lines of *Sulpitius*.

'Jane pater, Jane tuens, dive biceps, biformis  
O cate rerum fator, O principium Deorum!

He was the god of wisdom, and hence was painted with two, sometimes with four faces: emblems of prudence and circumspection.—So *Ganesa*, the Hindu god of wisdom, is painted with an elephant's head, the symbol of sagacious discernment; and attended by a rat, which the Indians consider as a wise animal.—Janus's next character was the *Father*, the origin and founder of all things; hence it came that his name was invoked before any other god; that doors were called *januæ*; that he was represented holding a rod as guardian of the ways; that he was thought to preside over the morning, over the year, and over infants at the beginning of life. The Indian *Ganésa* has precisely the same characters. All religious ceremonies are begun by invoking him; few books are begun without the words *salutation to Ganes*: the Indians, on the coast of Coromandel, would not on any account build a house, without first placing on the ground an image of this deity: on the door of almost every house, his name is inscribed.

The Pagan god SATURN, whom Sir William, with Bochart, takes to be the same with *Noah*, is compared with the Indian MENU or SATYAVRATA; whose patronymic name was VAI-VASWATA, or *child of the sun*; whom the Indians believe to have reigned over the world in the earliest age of their chronology; and in whose days there happened an universal deluge, of which our author gives an account, literally translated from the *Bhagavat*: and which, 'though whimsically dressed up in the form of an allegory, seems to prove a primeval tradi-

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of Hebrew Mythology; and yet the *Mosaical* and *Christian* dispensations may be, both, of divine origin. We cannot help thinking that the remote parts of all history are tinged, more or less, with the fabulous.

† We wish to know where these *fountains* lie; and through what *conduits* we draw from them: we are far from being convinced of their high antiquity; and have yet to learn the proofs of it.

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tion in this country of the deluge described by Moses.—Another of this god's names is remarkable; CALA, or TIME; evidently the same with *Cronos* or *Chronos*; and a learned follower of *Zeratusht*, Zoroaster, assured our author, that in the sacred books of the *Bhedins*, mention is made of an universal inundation, there named the deluge of TIME.

JUPITER is the Indian god of the visible heavens, called INDRA or the *king*, and DIVESPETIR, or *Lord of the sky*; who has also the character of the Roman GENIUS, or chief of the good spirits: and most of his epithets, in *Sanscrit*, are the same with those of the *Ennian Jove*.—With all his power, however, he is considered as a subordinate deity, and far inferior to the Indian *Triad*, BRAHMA, VISHNU and MAHADEVA or SIVA; who are three forms of one and the same godhead.—But the ZEUS of the Greeks, and JUPITER of the ROMANS, was not merely *Fulminator*, like INDRA; but also MAGNUS DIVUS, GENITOR, ULTOR, CONSERVATOR, SATER, OPITULUS, ALTOR, RUMINUS; like the *destroying, preserving, and creating POWER* of India.

'We are advised by Plato,' says Sir W. 'to search for the roots of Greek words in some barbarous, that is, foreign soil: but since I look upon etymological conjectures, as a weak basis for historical inquiries, I hardly dare suggest, that ZEV, SIV, and JOV, are the same syllable. It must however be admitted, that the Greeks having no palatal *sigma*, like that of the Indians, might have expressed it by their *zeta*; and that the initial letters of *zugon* (ζυγον) and *jugum* are, as the instance proves, easily interchangeable.'

From these introductory remarks, Sir W. descends to particular observations on the resemblance of ZEUS or JUPITER, to the triple divinity of the Indians, VISHNU, SIVA, BRAHMA; the various operations of whose powers, are described in the *puranas* by a number of allegories; and from which, our author thinks, may be deduced the Ionian philosophy of *primeval water*, the doctrine of the *Mundane egg*, and the veneration paid in Egypt to the *Nymphæa* or *Lotos*.—Sir W. thinks the following words (said to have been addressed to the Indian sages, by MENU, the son of BRAHMA) a paraphrase of the first verses of *Genesis*.

'This world was all darkness, undiscernible, undistinguishable, altogether as in a profound sleep: until the self-existent invisible God, making it manifest with five elements and other glorious forms, perfectly dispelled the gloom. He, desiring to raise up various creatures by an emanation from his own glory, first created the waters, and impressed them with a power of motion; by that power was produced a golden egg, blazing like a thousand suns, in which was born BRAHMA, self-existing, the great parent of all rational beings, &c.'

We confess, we see nothing of the simple sublime of the Hebrew writer, in all this pompous narration: and cannot help observing, that Indian compositions are in general bombastic

bastie beyond conception.—Some readers may possibly think the following distichs from the *Sri-Chágawat*, deserving to be excepted. They are believed to have been pronounced by the Supreme Being to BRAHMA; and the version, Sir W. assures us, is scrupulously literal.

I.

‘ Even I was even at first, not any other thing; that, which exists, unperceived, supreme: afterwards, I am that which is; and he, who must remain am I.

II.

‘ Except the first cause, whatever may appear, and may not appear in the mind; know that to be the mind’s delusion; as light, as darkness.

III.

‘ As the great elements are, in various beings, entering, yet not entering, i. e. pervading, not destroying, thus am I in them, yet not in them.

IV.

‘ Even thus far may enquiry be made by him, who seeks to know the principle of mind, in union and separation, which must be every where always\*.’

Our author now proceeds to compare the other Indian divinities, with those of Greece and Rome; and finds almost the whole theogony of Hesiod and Varro, in the writings and traditions of the Hindoos.—CUVERA is the Indian PLUTUS; ISWARA is NEPTUNE, and OSIRIS; VARUNA is the GENIUS of water; CARTICEYA is the ORUS of Egypt, and MARS of Italy; RAMA is the DIONYSOS of the Greeks; CRISHNA, is APOLLO NOMIOS in Greece, and OPIFER in Italy; SURYA is PHOEBUS, or the orb of the sun personified; NEREDA is MERCURY; and GANGA is MINERVA.—Figures of all these Indian divinities are given in the work: which, though, in our opinion, it abounds with fanciful and far-fetched analogies, will, by the curious antiquarian and classical scholar, be read with great pleasure—and, perhaps some profit.

Sir W. concludes his dissertation with some pertinent reflections, concerning the practicability of converting the Indians to Christianity; which we shall give in his own words.

‘ As to the general extension of our pure faith in *Hindustan*, there are at present many sad obstacles to it. The musselmans are already a sort of heterodox christians. They are christians, if Locke reasons justly, because they firmly believe *the immaculate conception, divine character, and miracles of the MESSIAH*: but they are heterodox in denying vehemently his character of SON, and his equality, as GOD, with the FATHER; of whose unity and attributes they entertain and express the most awful ideas; while they consider our doctrine as perfect blasphemy; and insist, that our copies of the

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\* The original of these distichs is given in a plate, p. 32.



scriptures have been corrupted by *Jews* and *Christians*. It will be unexpressibly difficult to undeceive them; and scarcely possible to diminish their veneration for MOHAMMED and ALI; who were both very extraordinary men: and the second a man of unexceptionable morals. The KORAN shines, indeed, with a borrowed light, since most of its beauties are taken from our scriptures: but it has great beauties; and the musselmans will not be convinced that they are borrowed.—The *Hindoos*, on the other hand, would readily admit the truth of the *Gospel*; but they contend, that it is perfectly consistent with their *sastras*. The deity, they say, has appeared innumerable times, in many parts of this world and of all worlds, for the salvation of his creatures; and though we adore him in one appearance, and they in others; yet we adore, they say, the same God; to whom our several worships, though different in form, are equally acceptable, if they be sincere in substance.—We may assure ourselves, that neither *Musselmans* nor *Hindoos* will ever be converted by any *mission* from the Church of *Rome*, or from any other Church; and the only human mode, perhaps, of causing so great a revolution, will be to translate, into *Sanscrit* and *Persian*, such chapters of the prophets, particularly of ISAIAH, as are indisputably evangelical, together with one of the gospels, and a plain prefatory discourse, containing full evidence of the very distant ages, in which the predictions themselves, and the history of the divine person predicted, were severally made publick; and then quietly to disperse the work among the well-educated natives: with whom if, in due time, it failed of producing very salutary fruit by its natural influence, we could only lament, more than ever, the strength of prejudice, and the weakness of unassisted reason.

(To be Continued.)

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ART. XIX. *The Modes of Quotation used by the Evangelical Writers, explained and vindicated.* By the Reverend Dr. Henry Owen, F. R. S. Rector of St. Olave, Hart Street; and Vicar of Edmonton, Middlesex. 4to. III pages. Price 10s. 6d. Nichols. 1789.

THE very ample list of subscribers prefixed to this work, is considered by us as both an honourable attestation to the author's deserts, and a general acknowledgment of the importance of his subject. From a short preface we learn that the allegations of the evangelical writers in support either of *facts*, or of *doctrines*, are the only references to the Old Testament, which it is proposed to discuss. The principles upon which the author hath proceeded, he professes (and, we doubt not, truly) to have conscientiously followed; but should his positions be disputed, he leaves them to their fate, as well from an habitual aversion to controversy, as because, being too old to dispute about religion, he lives only for the hope it inspires.

In the 1st section, the learned author states the charge, which has been brought against the Evangelists by infidel writers, of unfaithfully quoting the Old Testament, and thereby causing



it to speak a different sense from that which the prophets intended; for the purpose of placing the question in its proper light. With this view therefore he proposes—1. To compare the quotations of the Evangelists with each other, and with the passages referred to in the Old Testament, that the *real differences* may be ascertained :—2. To account for such differences as occur, and thence reconcile the *Evangelists* with the *Prophets*, and *each other* :—and, 3. to show, that all the quotations so reconciled, are justly *applied*; and fully *prove* the points they were brought to establish. Previous, however, to this he proceeds, in the *III<sup>d</sup> section*, to inquire by what STANDARD this comparison is to be made, whether the *Hebrew* text, or the *Greek* version. He alleges, that if we suppose these to have uniformly referred to the Hebrew, as the Greek was already in their hands and faithfully executed, it would have 1. been in general unnecessary ;—2, they besides, by using the Greek would have precluded the Jews from objecting that they adjusted their translations to their own sense, and would have cited the Greek in opposition ;—and 3, by rejecting the Greek version already established, they would have lost the advantage of appealing to it in their conferences with the Hellenistic Jews ;—[and he might have added, of referring the Gentiles also to it, who were strangers to the Hebrew language.]—That they used therefore the Septuagint in general, may hence be presumed, and will afterward be, in some degree proved from the evidence of facts. The expression *in some degree*, is here used in reference both to the variations between the copies of the Greek version, to which we have access; and likewise, as some books of the Old Testament were avowedly rendered more accurately than others, the Evangelists in citing these books might have corrected them : *first*, to show that they considered not the Greek as intirely *authentic*, and *secondly*, to preserve to the Hebrew the authority it claimed. In comparing the quotations, regard is always had by the Doctor to the *Hebrew*, both in printed copies and mss. as they exhibit variations as well as the *Greek*; but no stress is laid by him on a change of expression, if the sense be clearly and precisely the *same*.—[Compare, as instances, *Gen.* ii. 16, 17, with iii. 2, 3, and *Exod.* xx. 2, &c. with *Deut.* v. 6, &c.] Especially, as the Jewish writers were, from the earliest times, accustomed to quote in this way, and the primitive *Fathers* followed their example. As to the particular *formulas* of citation, though arising sometimes, perhaps, from the nature of the subject, or turn of discourse, the Doctor attributes them chiefly to the ordinary custom, and produces twelve instances in confirmation from the historical books.—The *III<sup>d</sup> section* consists of a table of quotations from the New Testament with the parallel places in the Greek version, and notes and observations upon them.

them. These are taken from:—MATTH. j. 23=ISAIAH vii. 14. *Alex.* [On this passage Doctor O. observes that מלכה occurs only in *Gen.* xxiv. 43, *Exod.* ii. 8, and signifies in both a particular and distinguished *Virgin*: viz. *Rebekah* and *Miriam*.]—MATTH. ii. 6=MICH. v. 2. *Alex.* [—The LXX originally read ΜΗ ολβιος; if Μ be not dropped in the *Heb.* it must be read interrogatively.]—MATTH. ii. 15=HOS. xi. 1. *Alex. Vatic.* The *HEB.* agrees exactly with *Matt.* and *Aquila*, except that for Εξ he gives Απο. [By an error of the press we have בני for בני.]—MATTH. ii. 18=JER. xxxviii. 15. *Alex.* [Complut. and mss. [Pachom. read with *Matt.*—]—MATTH. ii=JUD. xiii. 5. *Alex.* [Jerom places the book of *Judges* among the prophets.]—MATTH. iii. 3. MARK i. 3. LUKE iii. 4, &c. JOHN i. 23=ISAIAH xl. 3, &c. *Alex. Vat.* [The Doctor supposes, from *Is.* lii. 10, the Hebrew to have read ויש for ויהי.]—MATTH. iv. 4. LUKE iv. 4=DEUT. viii. 3.—MATTH. iv. 6. LUKE iv. 10, &c.=PSAL. xc. 11. &c. *Alex. Vat.* [Και and και ει were inserted the Doctor thinks to mark an omission of part of the passage.] MATTH. iv. 7. LUKE iv. 12=DEUT. vi. 16. *Alex. Vatic.* MATTH. iv. 10. LUKE iv. 8=DEUT. vi. 13. *Alex.* [וְלֹא, μὴ, not here nor in x. 20.]—MATTH. iv. 15, &c.=Is. ix. 1, 2. *Alex.* [Several mss. read with the Evangelist, and it is here remarked, from an instance given once for all, that the quotations of the N. T. are more exact to the *Heb.* than their correspondent passages at present in the LXX.]—MATTH. v. 21=EXOD. xx. 13. *Alex. Vatic.*—MATTH. v. 27=EXOD. xx. 14. *Alex. Vatic.*—MATTH. v. 33=EXOD. xx. 7. or LEVIT. xix. 12. DEUT. xxiii. 23. Vide *Numb.* xxx. 3.—MATTH. v. 38=EXOD. xxi. 24.—MATTH. v. 43=LEVIT. xix. 18. PSALM cxxxviii. 21. &c.—MATTH. vii. 23=LUKE xiii. 27=PSALM vi. 8. *Alex. Vatic.* [Several copies read with the Evangelists.]—MATTH. viii. 17=ISAIAH lii. 4. *Alex. Vat. Symmach.* [On Ἀμαρτίας ἡμῶν, the Doctor notices that the *Heb.* reads חלני our *diseases, infirmities, or stripes*, which the Jews considered as punishments of *sins*. Vide *Targum*, in loc. 1 *Pet.* ii. 24.]—MATTH. ix. 13=HOS. vi. 6. *Alex.* [These various readings are given to instance that some have corrected their copies of the LXX, from the parallels in the *New Test.* and *vice versa*.]—MATTH. xi. 10. MARK i. 2. LUKE vii. 27=MALAC. iii. 1. *Alex.*—MATTH. xii. 18—21=ISAIAH xlii. 1—4. *Vat.* [A sophistication of the Jews here pointed out.]—MATTH. xii. 40=JONAH ii. 1. *Alex. Vatic.*—MATTH. xxii. 14, 15. MARK iv. 12. LUKE viii. 10. JOHN xii. 40. ACTS xxviii. 26, 27=ISAIAH vi. 9, 10. *Vatic.* MATTH. xiii. 35=PSALM lxxvii. 2. *Alex. Vatic.*—MATTH. xv. 4. MARK vii. 10=EXOD. xx. 12. *Vatic.* xxi. 17. *Alex.*—MATTH. xv. 8, 9. MARK vii. 6, 7=ISAIAH xxix. 13. *Vatic.* [Several mss. read with *Matthew*]—MATTH.



MATTH. xviii. 16=DEUT. xix. 15. *M. S. Oxon.*]—MATTH. xix. 4, 5. MARK x. 6, 8. Vid. *Ephes.* v. 31=GEN. i. 27. *Alex. Vatic.* ii. 24. *Alex.* [—An omission of שנייה in the *Heb.* accounted for. See *I Cor.* vi. 16. vii. 2, &c.]—MATTH. xix. 18, 19. MARK x. 19. LUKE xviii. 20=EXOD. xx. 13—16. 12. *Alex.* LEVIT. xix. 18. *Alex.* \**Lis. Oxon.* in the order of *Mark* and *Luke.* *Vatic.*—MATTH. xxi. 5. JOHN xii. 15=ZACH. ix. 9. *Alex.*—MATTH. xxi. 13. MARK xi. 17. LUKE xix. 46=ISA. lvi. 7. *Alex. Vatic.*—MATTH. xxi. 16=PSALM viii. 3. *Alex. Vatic.*—MATTH. xxi. 42. MARK xii. 10, 11. LUKE xx. 17. comp. *Acts* iv. 11=PSALM cxvii. 22, 23. *Alex. Vatic.*—MATTH. xxii. 24. MARK xii. 19. LUKE xx. 28=DEUT. xxv. 5, 6. *Alex.* [A signal specimen of the mode of citation of the Jews, who thought it sufficient to express *sense* and *substance*, without being confined to words.]—MATTH. xxii. 32. MARK xii. 26. LUKE xx. 37. ACTS vii. 32=EXOD. iii. 6. (16.) *Alex. Vatic.* [The Samaritan reads agreeable to the Evangelist.]—MATTH. xxii. 37, 38, 39. MARK xii. 29, 30, 31. LUKE x. 27=DEUT. vi. 4, 5. LEVIT. xix. 18. *Alex. Vatic.*—MATTH. xxii. 44. MARK xii. 36. LUKE xx. 42, 43. ACTS ii. 24=PSALM cix. 1. (Sept.) *Alex. Vatic.*—MATTH. xxiv. 15. MARK xiii. 14=DAN. ix. 27. *Alex.*—MATTH. xxvi. 31. MARK xiv. 27=ZECHAR. xiii. 7. *Alex.*—MATTH. xxvii. 9, 10=ZECHAR. xi. 13. *Alex.* [Dr. Owen finding the *Heb.* incorrect, offered a conjecture to restore it, which Kennicott's mss. have since confirmed.]—MATTH. xxvii. 35. JOHN xix. 24=PSALM xxi. 19. *Alex. Vatic.*—MARK xv. 28. LUKE xxii. 37=ISA. liii. 12. *Alex. Vatic.*—MATTH. xxvii. 46. MARK xv. 34.=PSALM xxi. 2. (Sept.) *Alex.*—LUKE ii. 23=EXOD. xiii. 12. (v. 2.) *Alex.*—LUKE ii. 24=LEV. xii. 8. *Alex.*—LUKE iv. 18. 19=ISA. lxi. 1, 2. *Vatic.* [—*Ms. N. Coll.* reads with the *Heb.*]—LUKE xxiii. 46=PSALM xxx. 6. (Sept.) *Alex. Vatic.*—JOHN ii. 17=PSALM lxxix. 10. *Alex. Vatic.*—JOHN vi. 31.=PSALM lxxvii. 24. (Sept.) or EXOD. xvi. 15. comp. v. 4. *Alex. Vatic.* [—This quotation it is to be observed, was made by the Jews, who like the Psalmist before them, joined two texts to make out their sense.]—JOHN vi. 45=ISA. liv. 13. *Alex. Vatic.*—JOHN viii. 17=DEUT. xix. 15. *Alex.* See *Matth.* xviii. 16. [St. John seldom quotes scripture, but refers only by short equivalent sentences.]—JOHN x. 34=PSALM lxxx. 6. *Alex. Vatic.*—JOHN x. 34=PSALM lxxxii. 6. *Alex. Vatic.*—JOHN xii. 38. (See *Romans* x. 16.)=ISA. liii. 1. *Vatic.*—JOHN xiii. 18=PSALM xl. 9. *Alex. Vatic.*—JOHN xv. 25=PSALM xxxiv. 19. (Sept.) *Vatic.* or lxviii. 4.—JOHN xix. 28=PSALM lxviii. 21. (Sept.) *Alex. Vatic.* [—The reference is here contained in a single word, but which the passage referred



ferred to contains only by implication; yet no prophecy was ever more *literally* and *completely* fulfilled. This mode of quotation supposed unexampled.]—JOHN xix. 36=NUMBERS ix. 22. *Alex.* or rather PSALM xxxvii. 21. (*Sept.*) *Alex.*—JOHN xix. 37. (See *Revel.* i. 7.)=ZECH. xii. 10. *Alex. Vatic.* THEODOT.—ACTS i. 20=PSALM lxviii. 25. (*Sept.*) cviii. 8. (*Sept.*) *Alex. Vatic.* [—A difficulty is here stated, and not satisfactorily solved.]—ACTS ii. 17—21=JOEL ii. 28—32. (*Sept.*) iii. 1—5. (*Heb.*) *Alex.*—[Diverse readings are here noticed.]—ACTS ii. 25—28=PSALM xv. 8—11. (*Sept.*) *Alex. Vatic.* [Notwithstanding the variations here found, 163 Hebrew MSS. at least, bear testimony to the fidelity of the *Evangelist*, as well as the Targum.]—ACTS iii. 22, 23. (See ch. vii. 37.)=DEUT. xviii. 15, 16, 19. *Vatic.*—ACTS iii. 25=GEN. xxii. 18. *Vatic.*—ACTS iv. 25, 26=PSALM ii. 1, 2. *Alex. Vatic.* ACTS vii. 3=GEN. xii. 1. *MS. Oxon.*—ACTS vii. 6, 7=GEN. xv. 13. comp. EXOD. iii. 12. *Alex.*—ACTS vii. 42, 43=AMOS v. 25, 26. *Alex.*—ACTS vii. 49, 50=ISAI. lxvi. 1, 2. *Alex.*—ACTS viii. 32, 33=ISAI. liii. 7, 8. *Alex.* Diversity of readings on all sides exists.]—ACTS xiii. 33=PSALM ii. 7. *Alex. Vatic.*—ACTS xiii. 34=ISAI. lv. 3. *Alex. Vatic.*—ACTS xiii. 35=PSALM xv. 10. (*Sept.*) *Alex. Vatic.*—ACTS xiii. 41=HABAK. i. 5. *Alex. Vatic.*—ACTS xiii. 47=ISAI. xlix. 6. *Alex.* [This is the only quotation, hitherto observed, to have been introduced abruptly.]—ACTS xv. 16, 17=AMOS ix. 11, 12. *Alex.* [—A comparison of these passages will evince that the *Hebrew text* hath here been corrupted by the Jews to the disparagement of the Gentiles.]—ACTS xxiii. 5=EXOD. xxii. 28.

After having thus exhibited the several quotations of the Evangelists adjusted to each other, and to the passages of reference in the Old Testament, the learned Author proceeds to inquire in the 4th section, 1. how far the Evangelists agree with each other, and 2. how far they are conformable to the *Old Testament writers*.—Under the *former* head, it is found that the agreement holds, not only in *sense*, but for the most part in *words*; and, where it is less strict, it may be accounted for, from the different ends each writer had in view. An observation which, after being judiciously illustrated, is insisted upon as an excellence, rather than disparagement.—Under the *latter* head, it is remarked, that the same agreement is not to be looked for, which existed when the Evangelists wrote. For (exclusive of various readings originating from other causes not insisted on in this place by the Author) there is sufficient evidence to shew, that the Jews, as they could not gainsay the *facts* recorded in these gospels, artfully set themselves to disguise the *prophecies* appealed to, in them, [of which one instance in particular may be seen in MALACHI iii. 1.] But notwithstanding their

artifice, abundant means have been furnished to detect their corruptions and defend the *Evangelists*. Seventy-six texts have been cited from the *Gospels* and the *Acts*. Of this number, sixty, at least, are conformable to the *Septuagint*; several of the rest convey precisely the same *sense*, if not the same *words*; and where the difference is glaring, the *Evangelists* are proved to be right, and the text of the *Old Testament* to have been sophisticated. This point, as material, is farther illustrated, in reference to the prejudices of the Jews against *Christ*, as the *Messiah*, and the adoption of the *Gentiles*;—and as to the remaining differences, whether of *additions*, *omissions*, or *alterations*, they are shown to have rendered the language more compact, the sense more clear and pointed; have thrown light upon the subjects themselves, and restricted them to their real intent, without once violating the text, or perverting it to a fictitious meaning: all which observations being judiciously confirmed by pertinent examples, the learned Author apprehends himself to have proved, an agreement of the *Evangelists* with each other, at least, in *sense*, if not in *words*; and, where the *Old Testament* itself is correct, a real conformity to it.—The only question which now remains to be discussed, is that which is the subject of *Section V.* viz. whether the *quotations* themselves are justly applied?—After a minute investigation of those instances in particular which have ever been most obnoxious to cavil, the sum of what has been advanced concerning them, is thus given by the author:—

• That Jesus Christ, whose history we read in the *New Testament*, was the true *Messiah* predicted in the *Old*—that this is manifestly confirmed and ascertained by the exact completion of the several prophecies that went before concerning him—that if some of these prophecies were anciently, by the Jews, either interpreted of, or applied to, other persons and times than those of the *Messiah*, yet is the sense given them by Christ and his Apostles highly to be preferred; for the Jews easily might, and indeed evidently did, mistake the sense of *many* prophecies, which foretold events that were long after to happen; but it was impossible that Christ and his Apostles should ever err in the true meaning of *any one*, as they were really endued with supernatural powers, and guided by the influence of that Spirit, “which searcheth and knoweth all things, even the deep things of God.” 1 Cor. ii. 10. Their power of working miracles plainly proved that “God was with them,” and *inspired* as well as strengthened them. Their *inspiration* again as plainly proved, that their interpretation of the prophecies was certain and infallible: not to insist, as a further proof of their being all throughout punctually accomplished according to the very sense in which they interpreted them.—On the strength of *this* argument, in conjunction with *many* others, I must therefore assume the confidence to conclude, that we have a sure foundation of our faith in Christ.

We cannot close this article, without expressing our warmest acknowledgments to the learned Author for the pleasure and instruction



instruction which his book hath afforded; and advanced in life as he is, we will not relinquish the hope of being yet further improved by his literary labours.

In a *postscript*, DOCTOR OWEN professing his obligations to Mr. HOLMES of Oxford, for a communication of *various readings* in the foregoing work, takes occasion to point out the utility of that gentleman's undertaking to collate all the known MSS. of the Septuagint version. We heartily wish it the encouragement it deserves, and have no doubt, but the Author's experience will render it more correct, than the edition of EURIPIDES which passed through his hands. L.

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ART. XX. IGNATII ROSSII, *Commentationes Laertianae*. Small 4to. 406 pages. Romæ, 1788. [Imported by Edwards.]

THIS learned work, after an elegant dedication to Cardinal Buoncompagno, is introduced by a preface, in which the author exhibits at large his design, which is, to furnish, in brief commentaries on LAERTIUS, corrections of faults and illustrations of difficulties: at the same time not overlooking the mistakes of former commentators. In doing this, however, he by no means flatters himself, that he has amended, or explained, every thing erroneous, or difficult; but, on the contrary, confesses, that many passages are still left ambiguous, many insanities unhealed, and many remedies proposed, in which he can but slightly confide. He thence proceeds to a state of the MSS. in the Vatican, after which he appretiates with freedom the several editions, translations and commentaries, particularly the edition of Meibomius.

For the accommodation of the reader this work is divided into regular sections, which are also arranged in the order of the text. As these sections are in number *a hundred and two*, it will be impossible to analyze the whole of their contents, and indeed this is the less necessary, as they form in themselves no regular plan, but are founded on independent parts of the text. We shall subjoin, however, specimens abridged from the work.

In sec. II. which refers to sec. XVIII. *Præm.* DIOG. LAERTII, he conjectures that the chief of the dialectic sect, was not *Clitomachus the Academician*, but *Dionysius the Chalcædonian*, and alleges authorities to support his conjecture.—In sect. III, on *Laert.* sect. XIX and XX, for διὰ τῶν ΑΣΑΦΕΙΑΝ, he reads ΑΦΑΣΙΑΝ, and refers for the word to Sextus Empiricus, lib. I, c. 20. *Pyrrhon. hypot.*—Sect. III. (*Laert.* lib. I. in *Thalete.*) Ο δ' ἐρωτησας τὸν Ἀναξαγόραν is expunged, as incompatible with the context.—Sect. v. (Lib. I. sect. 57, in *Solone.*) the words Μαλλὸν ἐν Σόλῳ Ομηροῦ ἐφῆται, ἢ Πεισιφρατῆ, are considered



as a note, unskilfully inserted in the text.—Sect. vi. (Lib. I. sect. 60, 61, in Solone.) the celebrated epigram of Solon is explained and emended, by reading *Και μεταποιήσου ΑΓΓΙΑ ΤΑΔ'*, *ad d' asidi*, and interpreting, *Ac remove tu quidem MUTILA HÆC* (id est, *ἐξήκοντα*) *itaque cane*, *Ουδ' ἀκούσεται*, &c. est enim *εὐχέτης*, *membris mutilus*. ΤΑΔ' he supposes to have been given by editors for ΤΑΔΙ, from a mistake of the apostrophe for an ι. In respect to an objection which may be made against the first syllable in *αγγία* being long, he observes, that if poetic licence will not justify it, use will, if it be considered as occurring in the sense of *αγγία* *εἶς*; or otherwise *δε* or *γ* may be inserted before it.—The next section contains a correction of Solon's epistle to Cræsus.—Sect. xviii. he discusses the opinion of Plato on the stars, and explains a passage of similar import.—Sect. xviii. (Lib. III. sect. 99. in Platone.) In the following passage, for *ΚΑΘ' ΟΡΘΟΝ*, he proposes *ΚΑΘΟΡΘΩΝ*, in the sense of *prosperare*: *Η δὲ εὐτυχία ἐστίν, ὅταν, ἐφ' ἃ σκοπεῖ, πράξῃ ΚΑΘ' ΟΡΘΟΝ, ἢ δὲ πράττειν τοῦ βέλτου.* *Quum, quæ quis spectat, hæc PROSPERE efficiat, quæ quidem virum bonum facere oporteat.*—Sect. xxiii. (Lib. III. sect. 30. in Arcefila.) Τηλε μὲν ἐγγυρ, &c. he considers as an epitaph on Menodorus, a favourite servant of Eudamus, for whom his master had erected a tomb. The inscription he thus interprets:—*Procul est quidem Phrygia, procul est sacra Thyatira, ac o Menodore* (nam, *ἐὼ Μηνόδορον*, malim) *patria tua Cadena. Ast ad Acherontem haud facilis sunt æque itinera, ut ait vir sapiens, undique dimensa. Hæc tamen tumulum illustrem fecit tibi Eudamus, cui tu multis servis fuisse carior.* For *Καδανὰ*, he reads *Καδανὰ δὲ*; and besides referring to other writers, cites from Stephanus *Καδανὸς*; *Καδανὸς πρὸς Μισην*. . . . *Τὸ εὐνοῦν Καδανὸς*. On *ὡς δαίμων ἀνδρῶν*, he remarks *idem valere, atque ὡς δαίμων ἀνδρῶν ἐφε*, and cites Isaac Casaubon in proof. *Πολλοὶ* he explains to be *servants among the Thessalians*, and refers to Suidas to confirm the assertion: *Πολλοὶ οὐκ ἐστὶν ἀποφιδίς πο*; conformably to this he interprets, *Multis servis eras carior.*—Sect. CII. (Lib. x. sect. 142. in Epicuro.) For *περὶ ὅλον το ἀφροσμά*, he proposes to read *περὶ ὅλον τὸ ἀφροσμά*, and by this means restores to an unintelligible passage the following sense: *Si semper voluptas conglobaretur, eaque diu, inque tota concretionem, vel in præcipuis naturæ partibus inesset, inter se nunquam voluptates differrent.* ὅλον το ἀφροσμά, he observes signifies *TOTA corporis compages, seu concretio, quæ constat animantis natura*, and refers to Epicurus for the reiterated use of the identical expression.

These specimens of the work may suffice. In the course of it, a variety of ancient writers are explained and emended.

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ART. XXI. *Poems; to which is added, the Humours of John Bull; an operatical Farce, in two Acts.* By Silvester Otway. Fools Cap 8vo. 137 p. Pr. 3s. Murray. 1789.

‘WITHOUT preface or apology, (the author says) he submits to an impartial public this production. He submits it to the test of time—of time, which never fails to discriminate the genuine poet from the feeble poetaster.’ To this test, then, we very cordially leave these poems. Yet, we must add, that it seems to be a mark of mediocrity to exclaim against criticism, before critics have snarled, and to claim at the onset the privileges of genius. Writers, who by the energy or beauty of their poems, can make us overlook, or admire any liberties they take with the diction or measure, we must bow to as to superior minds; who, in life, and literature, reign in their own way; above the common rules of timid propriety in the former, and the shackles of irresolute taste in the latter, they step out of the beaten track to do a great action, or produce an original work; and silence weak cavillers, whose cold objections are not heard in a tumult of pleasure or admiration.

The four sonnets in the beginning, though we are told that they are the genuine effusions of grief, did not excite such emotions as lays of that description are wont to raise, even in the cold breast of a reviewer; for, instead of supposing them to be the monotonous melancholy of fixed, though mellowed sorrow, these strains appeared to us to smell of the lamp, and the boasted simplicity, favours of affectation: and the affectation of simplicity is, of all others, the most disgusting. The two irregular odes rise far above our feeble powers; yet we have sometimes followed the sportive freaks of fancy nothing loath.

*The Humours of John Bull* is brought forward as a farce, ‘a fantastic ebullition of whim;’ and, as a farce, it deserves some praise. We shall subjoin one of the sonnets.

## SONNET I.

‘O ye groves! where so oft with LOUISE I have stray’d,  
Then, lovely thy grottos and grateful thy shade!—  
Alas! with LOUISE no longer I stray,  
But lonely I wander, and woeful my lay;  
For, my love I lament, in the dust lowly laid—  
And thy grotts are ungrateful, and sad is thy shade.

‘Thy songsters, late warbling the love-labour’d lay,  
Now droop, sadly mute, on the woe-wither’d spray;  
Save the nightingale, wailing her widow’d estate,  
And the dove, lonely mourner! bemoaning her mate.  
Oh! ruthless the sportsman that aim’d the fell blow!  
Oh! Fate, cruel Fate! thus to lay my love low!

‘But

‘ But where, O ye groves ! are the myrtles so gay,  
Where blest with LOUISE oft I pass’d the brief day ?  
Sad the scene I survey, and no myrtle I see,  
But each shade, each dun shade seems a cypress to me.  
For, my love I lament, in the dust lowly laid—  
And sad are thy songsters, funereal thy shade.’

ART. XXII. *Amusement ; a poetical Essay.* By Henry James Pye, Esq; 4to. 43 p. Pr. 2s. 6d. Stockdale. 1790.

THIS little elegant poem contains some just sentiments and shrewd remarks, delivered in a pointed way; yet in the unimpassioned language of a gentleman: the French would call them *piquant*. When that state of civil society is alluded to; in which sentiment takes place of passion, and taste polishes away the native energy of character, it is almost necessary to borrow French phrases, briefly to characterize works of taste.

A satire on modern Nimrods, probably, will not be unacceptable to our readers.

P. 13. ‘ Even in those rougher transports of the chase,  
Where nature’s genuine form we seem to trace,  
And art appears unequal to supply  
Assistance to the calls of luxury,  
For the wild tenants of the wood and plain  
Still their primeval character retain,  
Still will their wiles the experienced hunter foil,  
And still fatigue attend on cold and toil;  
Even in the forest-walks has polished care  
‘Taught healthful sport a gentler form to wear.  
Sworn opulence is not content to stray  
In anxious search thro’ many a tedious day,  
Where constant hopes the eager thought employ,  
And expectation doubles every joy:  
But the wing’d tribe, by care domestic bred,  
Watch’d with attention, with attention fed,  
Where’er the sportsman treads in clouds arise,  
Prevent his wish, and fate his dazzled eyes  
And each redoubled shot with certain aim  
Covers the ensanguin’d field with home-bred game—  
‘Transporting joy ! to vulgar breasts unknown,  
Save to the poulterer and cook alone;  
Who search the crowded coop with equal skill,  
As sure to find, almost as sure to kill.  
No more the courser with attentive eyes,  
‘Mid the rank grass and tangled stubble pries,  
Till, many an hour in watchful silence pass’d,  
A moment’s frenzy pays his toil at last.  
No chearful beagle now, at early dawn,  
Explores with tender nose the dewy lawn,  
Arows the recent path with carol sweet,  
And trails the listening leveret to her seat;

Stretch’d



Stretch'd on the couch the lazy sportsmen lie,  
 'Till Sol ascending gilds the southern sky,  
 And leave the hind, with mercenary care,  
 To seek the refuge of the lurking hare.'

Perhaps Mr. P. is inconsiderately severe on amusements which soon become fatiguing and joyless. 'The feast of reason, and the flow of soul;' nay, even Shakespear's magic powers are only for those who cultivate their reason; coarser, unexercised organs, will ever seek sensual pleasure; vivacity is a substitute for wit, and tumult for emotion. Pleasure, properly so called, is never sweet, but when it is a relaxation from the serious duties of life: it follows then, that the herd who continually hunt after pleasure, pursue it to fly from themselves; for it may be asserted as an irrefragable maxim, that those who cannot employ time must kill it.

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ART. XXIII. *Verses on the benevolent Institution of the Philanthropic Society.* By the Rev. W. L. Bowles. 4to. 27 p. Pr. 2s. Dilly. 1790.

In the advertisement we are informed, 'that the Philanthropic Society was instituted in September 1788, for the prevention of crimes, by seeking out, and training up to virtue and industry, the children of the most abject and criminal among the vagrant and profligate poor; by these means more effectually to alleviate human misery, and to oppose the progress of vice!'

Such a subject affords an interesting topic for the plaintive muse; and Mr. B. has availed himself of it to introduce some pathetic pictures and humane sentiments, in an easy harmonious measure. The whole poem flows in a melancholy cadence, which seems to be the natural tone of the author's mind.

Speaking of neglected infancy, he says—

'As when cold autumn's gradual gloom is laid  
 Far o'er the fading forest's sadden'd shade,  
 A mournful gleam illumines the lorn hill,  
 Yet palely wand'ring o'er the distant rill;  
 But when the hollow gust, slow rising, raves,  
 And dark the pine on yon lone summit waves,  
 Each milder tint, like pictures of a dream,  
 Is perish'd, mute the birds, and dark the stream;  
 Sends the drear fleet upon the whirlwind borne,  
 And eddies to the ground the leaf forlorn!—  
 Thus, early tainted, fades the mind's fair hue,  
 Yet lingers a sad smile, that seems to rue  
 Its blooming fragrance lost, its beauty rest,  
 'Till all is dark and to the winter left.  
 Yet Spring, with living touch, shall paint again  
 The waving forest, and the breathing plain;

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\* See our Review, Vol. IV. p. 231.

With waking melody the woods shall ring,  
 The whispering breeze its long-lost incense fling;  
 But, Innocence! when once thy tender flower  
 The sickly taint has touch'd, where is that power  
 That shall awake its fragrance; or restore  
 Those charms which, faded once, shall bloom no more?

ART. XXIV. *Innocence; an allegorical Poem.* By Miss Mary Young. 4to. 16 p. Pr. 1s. 6d. Evans. 1790.

AN allegory, in which there is not much fancy to enliven the sing-song rhymes; but the design is good, though not new.

ART. XXV. *Sonnets to Eliza.* By her Friend. 4to. 63 p. Pr. 2s. Murray. 1790.

THESE prosaic addresses to a lady are from a *friend*, we are told, but without this information we should never have suspected that they were written by a *lover*, as neither passion nor fancy animates the trite sentiments which they contain.

ART. XXVI. *Christmas in a Cottage.* By Lucinda Strickland. 4to. 16 p. Pr. 1s. Becket. 1790.

A PLAYFUL sketch, which has some merit, though not coloured after nature.

ART. XXVII. *An Ode on the Marriage of his Grace the Duke of Dorset with Miss Arabella Diana Cope.* Humbly dedicated and inscribed to their Graces the Duke and Dutches of Dorset. 4to. 28 p. Pr. 2s. 6d. Fores. 1790.

As we have not sufficient sagacity to discover whether the author, in his vapid dedications, means to compliment or censure the illustrious personages to whom they are addressed; we shall therefore pass them over, only advising him to remember the next time he labours to be witty, or write ironically, not to throw the whole force of the censure, or praise, on the printer, by defacing the pages with so many capital letters, for this mechanical emphasis at present did not give us a key to the author's sentiments. Of the ode we are equally unable to judge. If our readers can, they have more discernment than we will venture to boast of.

• Thy graces Knowle to scan, and to admire  
 Thy paintings, park, and walks which *get* desire—.  
 • Oh, Knowle! thou sweet retreat from busy life,  
 To mirth and pleasure suited well, and rise,  
 The absence of thy lord no more shalt mourn,  
 But hail the CAUSE which acted his return.'

ART. XXVIII. *The Turtle Dove*. A Tale from the French of M. de Florian. 8vo. 25 p. Pr. 1s. Caen, Le Roy. London, Payne, 1789.

A tolerably faithful translation of a pretty little French tale, which is printed in the opposite page.

ART. XXIX. *Chaubert; or, The Misanthrope*. A Tragic Drama. 8vo. 135 pages. Price 2s. 6d. Cadell. 1789.

'ON reading the Diary of Chaubert,' says the author in the preface, 'as contained in the Observer, published by Mr. Cumberland, an idea was impressed on the author's mind of some originality in the character—and he was induced to make a trial of his abilities, with a view only to his own amusement, and the approbation of a select circle of friends.' But vanity and a desire of fame, he adds, at last led him to publish it.

This story, as is usually the case, interested us much more in its first simple state than in its present dialogue form, for we cannot term it a tragedy. Besides, the alterations and additions which have been made in the drama, are by no means happy. The unity of the tale is destroyed by injudicious episodes, and the catastrophe marred by the almost heroic behaviour of Louisa, as contrary to nature as to the design of the original; and, by the conduct of Lewis, who, instead of being the preserver of Chaubert, as in the drama, is with great propriety made the son of Louisa, in the original, which circumstance gives great force to the pointed inferences drawn by the Captain. We cannot pass over this poetical licence without censure, because it affects the moral of the tale.

As the author was aware that his tragedy could not be acted, we shall not dwell on the long speeches or the other incongruities which we have noticed in the plot—'Methinks they talk too much.' However, as a juvenile production, it deserves some praise. M.

ART. XXX. *The Little Hunch-Back; or, A Frolic in Bagdad*. A Farce, in Two Acts. As it is performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, with universal Applause. Written by John O'Keeffe. 8vo. 35 pages. Pr. 1s. Debrett. 1789.

THE story of Little Hunch-back, in the Arabian Nights Entertainments, we presume is well known to our readers. Mr. O'Keeffe has been miserably unsuccessful in dramatising it, unless a string of wretched puns, quibbles, and witticisms of the lowest order, some borrowed from jest-books, be what he conceives necessary in a drama. From the stage to the



closet, the transition seems wonderful, for we cannot discern one single recommendation which this piece has to entitle it to *universal* applause.

C. C.

ART. XXXI. *Lines on a late Resignation at the Royal Academy.* 4to. p. 8. pr. 6d. Robson, 1790.

FORTY-EIGHT lines produced by the late momentary resignation of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and inscribed to him by the author, Mr. Edward Jerminham. They charge the Academy with rebellion, and lament Sir Joshua's blindness in very pretty rhyme.

ART. XXXII. *Observations on the present State of the Royal Academy, with Characters of Living Painters.* By an old Artist. "Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice." Shakespeare. 4to. p. 29. pr. 2s. Walter, 1790.

THE author, after giving it as his opinion, that the Royal Academy is an establishment of national importance, and that its members are amenable to the tribunal of the public for their demeanour, proceeds to state the cause of the late schism amongst that body, which he finds in the rejection of Mr. Bonomi, the candidate avowedly favoured by the president, whose conduct at the election is arraigned, and his character as a gentleman, an artist, and a critic, considered at large. From the president he descends to what he calls 'his adherents,' Messrs. Barry, Opie, and Northcote, who are anatomized with a hand equally bold; the character of Mr. West, as presumptive heir of the chair, and instructions for his conduct, when elected, wind up the dissertation.

Without presuming to enter into the particulars of the question, we are persuaded that the author, whoever he be, has had authentic means of information, and that he has done ample justice to his materials; their arrangement is inferior only to the energy with which they are exhibited; a master's hand appears every where, and ennobles and invigorates the subject by style.

Much however as we admire this performance, we cannot subscribe to all its criticisms: we no more believe with the author, that Sir Joshua R. ever attained the grandeur of Titian, than that he could be jealous of Gainsborough; his caution, 'with respect to living artists,' we applaud: the dead are the true object of praise, and censure, and imitation: with death, personal attachment and hatred cease to influence opinion; the dead cannot be gratified by praise, they are no longer provoked by censure: if Sir J. R. was of opinion, that Mr. Wilson, by introducing mythological figures in common landscapes, i. e. by painting dolphins in woods, had perverted the end,  
and

and confounded a class of painting—it matters little whether he would have censured him or not, when living: the author has mistaken Sir J. if he thinks that he rejects the introduction of mythological figures into landscape in general. There is an *ideal*, and there is a *vulgar* landscape. Nor does Sir J. himself fall under a similar censure, by introducing his fiend at the bolster of Cardinal Beaufort. That figure is censured, not because it is out of its sphere of action, but because it is introduced against the poet's design, who places the fiend in the mind of the desperate sinner; because it divides our attention, and enfeebles the importance of the chief character; but above all, because its ludicrous meanness destroys that terror which is the soul of the scene.

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ART. XXXIII. *Painting Personified; or, the Caricature and Sentimental Pictures, of the principal Artists of the present Times, fancifully explained.* By Alexander Bicknell, Esq. Two Vols. 12mo. p. 458. pr. 6s. sewed. Baldwin, 1790.

*Cebes, Philostratus, Petronius*, contented themselves with describing in animated language, the subject and the beauties of the pictures to which they introduce us—the author of these volumes has ‘*tried his abilities in a line more nouvelle*’ he has imagined what *preceded*; described what is *contained*, and pursued what might have *followed* the scenes which he pretends to represent.—If it has not been his fortune to find, or his taste to select, subjects of equal importance with those of the critics we have named; he has at least endeavoured to invest them with fragrance, to recommend them to our palate with ample doses of sugar and of cream.

That the reader may know to what lucky accident he is indebted for the birth of these volumes, we shall transcribe part of Mr. Bicknell's *Introduction*; it may, at the same time, serve as the least exceptionable specimen of his style.

‘To an accidental circumstance do the following flights of fancy, or descriptive rhapsodies, owe their origin.—As I stood, one day, to take a view of the prints exhibited in the windows of an eminent print-seller; by one of those mental effusions which are not to be accounted for, the words, ‘*It said, or seemed to say,*’ part of a line in *Pope's* beautiful epistle from *Eloisa to Abelard*, suddenly occurred to my mind:—By the same impromptu, it as suddenly became adapted to the subject which then engaged my attention, and gave rise to the following soliloquy.

‘Can one in a thousand,’ thought I, ‘of those who view the sentimental prints before me, tell what the figures *seem to say*?—Do they comprehend *the whole* of their meaning?—Do not the much greater part of the interesting *minutiae*, meant to be expressed by the artist, or

which the imagination may fashion, pass unobserved?—And are not the documents to be drawn from them as unintelligible to most of the observers, as hieroglyphicks?

‘This most undoubtedly is the case,’ said I, continuing the thought; ‘and as it is so, it would be rendering no very inessential service to the public, to put into language what is meant to be said by the *Persons* of the principal productions of the most celebrated artists of the present times: as thereby they may become more instructive, and their utility be increased.’

The collection consists of five and twenty numbers; the greatest part of which are drawn from the caricatures of *Bunbury*, *Rowlandson*, and *Wigstead*; some retail that kind of sentiment which patches up the novels of this country, such as *Smirk*, *Stothard*, and *Moreland* furnish for the print shops; the *Samuel* of *Reynolds*, the *Saul* of *West*, the *Nightmare* of *Fuseli*, *Dunthorne’s Allegories*, and the *introduction of a child to the Almighty* by *Peters*, make up the rest. From the prevalence of caricature and stale sentiment in the choice of subjects, it may easily be guessed for what part of the public the author wrote; no doubt for the numerous patrons of circulating libraries—but as probably few of those are to be found amongst our readers, we dismiss him undisfigured by criticism, to enjoy the mirth, the simpers, sighs and tears which he has laboured to excite.

R. R.

ART. XXXIV. *Considerations on the present State of the Nation; addressed to the Right Hon. Lord Rawdon, and the other Members of the two Houses of Parliament, associated for the Preservation of the Constitution, and promoting the Prosperity of the British Empire.* By a late Under Secretary of State. 8vo. 80 p. Price 1s. 6d. Debrett. 1789.

IN our third volume, p. 481, we noticed a former publication of Mr. Knox’s, addressed to this Society of Gentlemen, whose constitutional principles, and the avowed purpose of their institution, correspond entirely with his design. In this publication he confines himself to the state of the king’s government only, which he thinks has not that due preponderance which it ought to have: too great weight, by various circumstances, having been thrown into the democratic scale, by which the king is reduced to be almost the mere state pageant of that minister who has influence sufficient to procure a majority in the House of Commons.

Montesquieu has given it as his opinion, that the people of this country will lose their liberties through the legislative body becoming more corrupt than the executive. Mr. Knox considers this to be nearly the case at present, and enters into a  
state-



statement of the present king's acts, from his accession to the throne to the present period, pointing out the very great increase of power which the democratic influence has in every instance obtained. The motion which was made by Mr. Dunning, and carried, that the influence of the crown had increased, was encreasing, and ought to be diminished, he considers as properly applicable to the minister, and he trusts he shall be able to prove, to the satisfaction of the public, that it will be advantageous for them, and consonant to the principles of the constitution, to wrest that influence out of his hands, and give it back to the prince upon the throne, to be exercised under his own direction: to which he adds, 'that should the House of Commons ever lose the confidence of the people, which God forbid, an enterprising prince might not find it difficult to induce them to make a like sacrifice to that which the people of Denmark made to their king; and indeed, under such circumstances, it would appear to be the wisest course the people could take, to invest the King and the House of Lords with the sole legislative authority.'

Mr. K. imagines, that there is likely to be more virtue in the House of Lords than in the House of Commons, but if ever the latter, which as he says, God forbid, should lose the confidence of the people, we are apprehensive that the former will not be more deserving of it; a title will certainly not confer any claim, and if the majority in that house owe their creation to the influence of the minister, it is not probable that they will be less corrupt than the source from whence they derived their dignity. In treating the subject in this manner Mr. K. seems to consider the House of Commons as a permanent body instead of a fluctuating one, whose members may be changed by the people if they find them unworthy of their confidence. In saying this, Mr. Knox professes, that he means not to serve or injure any party; he has no attachment to Opposition, nor bears any enmity to Mr. Pitt; on the contrary, although he cannot allow him to have managed the finances ably, yet his undertakings discover such a spirit of command, as ensures success in war; and he is free to declare his firm belief, that if Mr. P. had been in his present situation in the year 1776, he should have now been in possession of his American estate and offices; and the manly firmness with which he took up and supported the king's authority, at a time when the majority of the House of Commons were in declared opposition, deserves the thanks of every friend of the monarchy.

Of the administration which is called Lord North's, Mr. Knox says, his situation in it will not allow him to be particular, respecting either its continuance or conclusion. He however ventures two general assertions, and challenges any

man to disprove either, viz. 'That during the last twelve years of that administration, the king in no one instance contravened the advice of the cabinet; and that had Lord North thought fit to have held his office, the king would have supported him in it, notwithstanding the defection of so many of his friends.'

In order to remove the objection which the leaders of either party might make to serving under each other, Mr. K. proposes that the king should declare his intention of having no chief minister; but take upon himself the exercise of the function the constitution has given him, and preside in his own cabinet council, as was the case before George the First, who through his want of the English language, introduced the practice of receiving the opinions of all, through the channel of one. In such circumstances Mr. K. considers, that the king can never be distressed for able and upright ministers.

'For what indeed have honest and sensible men to apprehend, that should deter them from undertaking the management of public affairs, though they are not great orators? Sir Rob. Walpole was no very brilliant declaimer; Mr. Pelham still less so; and my revered friend Mr. Grenville, never uttered a trope in his life, and his youngest son, who is the fittest man in the nation for the office of chancellor and under treasurer of the exchequer, is more attended to for the good sense of what he says, than for the polish of the language in which it is clothed. The truth is, that neither the members within doors, or the people without, are so ignorant, as to be led like a flock of sheep, by the bleating of a bell-wether. Who has such noblemen attached to his person and constitutional authority as Lord Thurlow, the Marquises of Stafford and Bath, Lords Hawkesbury and Dover,' &c. &c. &c.? A. D.

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ART. XXXV. *Substance of the Speech of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, in the Debate on the Army Estimates, in the House of Commons, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1790, comprehending a Discussion of the present Situation of Affairs in France.* 8vo. 36. p. pr. 1s. Debret. 1790.

It is certainly of consequence to Mr. Burke to be well understood, and the editor of the present speech thinks he has taken care to prevent any misrepresentation. Mr. Burke considers France as expunged out of the system of Europe, as not politically existing; and his sentiments on what France has done since the last meeting of the House of Commons are thus given.

'The French had shewn themselves the ablest architects of ruin that had hitherto existed in the world. In that very short space of time they had completely pulled down to the ground, their monarchy; their church; their nobility; their law; their revenue; their army; their navy; their commerce; their arts; and their manufactures. They had done their business for us as rivals, in a way in which

twenty

twenty Ramilies or Blenheims could never have done it. Were we absolute conquerors, and France to lye prostrate at our feet, we should be ashamed to send a commission to settle their affairs, which could impose so hard a law upon the French, and so destructive of all their consequence as a nation, as that they had imposed upon themselves.

France, by the mere circumstance of its vicinity, had been, and in a degree always must be, an object of our vigilance, either with regard to her actual power, or to her influence and example. As to the former, he had spoken; as to the latter, her example, he should say a few words; for by this example our friendship and our intercourse with that nation had once been, and might again, become more dangerous to us than their worst hostility.

In the last century, Louis the Fourteenth had established a greater and better disciplined military force than ever had been before seen in Europe, and with it a perfect despotism. Though that despotism was proudly arrayed in manners, gallantry, splendor, magnificence, and even covered over with the imposing robes of science, literature, and arts, it was, in government, nothing better than a painted and gilded tyranny; in religion, an hard stern intolerance, the fit companion and auxiliary to the despotic tyranny which prevailed in its government. The same character of despotism insinuated itself into every court of Europe—the same spirit of disproportioned magnificence—the same love of standing armies, above the ability of the people. In particular, our then sovereigns, king Charles and king James, fell in love with the government of their neighbour, so flattering to the pride of kings. A similarity of sentiments brought on connections equally dangerous to the interests and liberties of their country. It were well that the infection had gone no farther than the throne. The admiration of a government flourishing and successful, unchecked in its operations, and seeming therefore to compass its objects more speedily and effectually, gained something upon all ranks of people. The good patriots of that day, however, struggled against it. They sought nothing more anxiously than to break off all communication with France, and to beget a total alienation from its councils and its example; which, by the animosity prevalent between the abettors of their religious system and the assertors of ours, was, in some degree, effected.

This day the evil is totally changed in France: but there is an evil there. The disease is altered; but the vicinity of the two countries remains, and must remain; and the natural mental habits of mankind are such, that the present distemper of France is far more likely to be contagious than the old one; for it is not quite easy to spread a passion for servitude among the people: but in all evils of the opposite kind our natural inclinations are flattered. In the case of despotism there is the *factum crimen servitutis*; in the last the *falsa species libertatis*: and accordingly, as the historian says, *prænis auribus accipitur*.

In the last age we were in danger of being entangled by the example of France in the net of a relentless despotism. It is not necessary to say any thing upon that example. It exists no longer.



Our present danger from the example of a people, whose character knows no medium, is, with regard to government, a danger from anarchy; a danger of being led through an admiration of successful fraud and violence, to an imitation of the excesses of an irrational, unprincipled, proscribing, confiscating, plundering, ferocious, bloody, and tyrannical democracy. On the side of religion, the danger of their example is no longer from intolerance, but from Atheism; a foul, unnatural vice, foe to all the dignity and consolation of mankind; which seems in France, for a long time, to have been embodied into a faction, accredited, and almost avowed.

‘These are our present dangers from France; but, in his opinion, the very worst part of the example set is, in the late assumption of citizenship by the army, and the whole of the arrangement, or rather disarrangement of their military.’

Such are the opinions of Edmund Burke! What follows is still more inconsistent with the principles of that gentleman to be found upon record. The speech concludes with a few words in answer to Mr. Sheridan, which by the bye are very imperfectly given here, and ought to have been given with particular care, as they appear to be the last that have been exchanged between these two political leaders.

ART. XXXVI. *A Letter from Earl Stanhope, to the Right Honourable Edmund Burke; containing a short Answer to his late Speech on the French Revolution.* 8vo. 34 p. Price 1 s. 6d. Elmsley. 1790.

EARL Stanhope takes the speech, reviewed above, as coming from authority, and examines and refutes its positions with great success, and constitutional zeal. But in one respect we think his lordship has not made a fair statement. He says, addressing himself to Mr. Burke ‘you say that “The French have made their way through the destruction of their country, to a bad constitution, when they were *absolutely in possession of a good one.*” ‘And the precise time that you fix for the happy period of this good constitution was “the day when the states met in separate orders.”—His lordship then goes on reprobating this opinion, a *good constitution!* when the Bastille existed, the practice of arbitrary imprisonment existed, no habeas corpus, &c. &c. &c.—But this is not correct. Mr. Burke’s words are quoted, but not *all* his words. Mr. Burke, or any man of less note than Mr. Burke, would deserve to be accounted mad, were he to say the French had a good constitution, including the Bastille, &c.—What Mr. Burke says is this, in addition to what Earl Stanhope quotes,—“Their business, had they been either virtuous, or wise, or had been left to their own judgment, was to secure the stability and independance of the states,

states, according to those orders, under the monarch on the throne. 'It was THEN their duty to redress grievances.' By *grievances* we are certainly to suppose Mr. Burke means every thing in the constitution of France hostile to liberty. To suppose otherwise, is to suppose Mr. Burke what no one will suspect him to be. Lord Stanhope, however, dwells upon the idea for several pages.—In other respects, we think his lordship has completely answered Mr. Burke's doctrines, and has placed the revolution in France, in a just and pleasing point of view. He takes an opportunity also to vindicate the conduct of the Revolution Society, which was glanced at by Mr. Burke; and asserts that 'the Revolution Society has never shewn itself deficient in the respect due to Majesty. No member of the Revolution Society was ever heard to say, "that the king had been *hurled* by Providence from his throne," because our gracious sovereign had the misfortune to labour, for a time, under bodily infirmity.'

The concluding paragraph is worth transcribing. 'You talk, Sir, in your speech of "the estates, of the splendor, and of the orders and gradations, and also of the *Majesty of the Church*."—'I have heard of the majesty of kings, I have heard of the majesty of the people, I have heard of the spirit of *humility* of the Christian religion, and of its apostles; but this is the first time I ever heard the expression of the *Majesty of the Church*.'

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ART. XXXVII. *Thoughts on the probable Influence of the French Revolution on Great Britain.* 8vo. 24 p. Price 1 s. Debrett. 1790.

THIS author reprobates that narrow policy which induces many to depreciate the French revolution, because that nation has hitherto been our enemy. He asserts that its consequences will be most beneficial to Great Britain: it will tend to secure our liberties, which he thinks never would have been endangered by France, had France itself been a free country;—and to prevent war, for France is the principal country we have been at war with for a century past: the author points out other advantages, which may possibly result from the late revolution, and reasons with calmness and good sense.

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ART. XXXVIII. *Naked Truth: addressed to the People of England, on the successful Struggles of Liberty. With a few gentle Hints to a Heaven-born Minister.* 8vo. 40 pages. Price 1 s. 6 d. Kerby. 1790.

*Naked*

*Naked truth* is a *misnomer*. This author's truths are so begirt and swaddled in long winding metaphors, tropes and similes, that we wonder he could suppose them after all this to be *naked*.—At the end a long declamatory harangue, without order or method, he recommends, 1. A reform in the representation and duration of our parliaments. 2. A liberal amendment in the discipline, liturgy, and doctrines of the church, &c. 3. A revival and melioration of our civil and penal laws. Lastly, To ascertain the necessary and proper expenditure of royalty.—He concludes with a hint that the attempt of Frith the maniac was a *contrivance of the minister's*!

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ART. XXXIX. *The Speech and Proposition of the Right Honourable Henry Flood, in the House of Commons of Great Britain, Thursday, March 4th, 1790, on a Reform of the Representation in Parliament.* 8vo. 32 pages. Price 1s. Debrett. 1790.

THE style of this sketch, for it is but a sketch, although the compiler makes Mr. Flood to speak in the first person, is coarse and inelegant. Mr. Flood's proposition is, that one hundred members should be added to the House of Commons, and that they should be elected by a numerous and a new body of responsible electors, namely, the RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDERS in every county. To carry this into execution would, he thinks, require but one short provision; namely, that the sheriff of each county be required by himself, and his deputies, to take the poll of the resident householders of his county, in each parish on the same day. This scheme, he supposes, would add 400,000 to the number of electors.

It being the sense of the House that the motion was ill-timed, it was withdrawn. It must be acknowledged, however, to hold a respectable rank among the various proposals for parliamentary reform, founded on the principle of increasing the numbers of electors and representatives, and is free from objection, supposing that principle to be a just one.

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ART. XL. *Imperial Election and Journey to Hanover; containing an Account of the Manner of Electing an Emperor of Germany: Thoughts on the Importance of that Event, at this particular Crisis, and on the Propriety of the King of Great Britain residing at Hanover, on so momentous an Occasion, &c.* 8vo. 29 pages. Price 1s. Stockdale. 1790.

THE author of this pamphlet allows that, with regard to the election itself of an Emperor, there is no necessity for our king going to Hanover, as he can vote by proxy, having done so before; yet he is of opinion that the people of Hanover would not be sorry to see him, and in that case, he tells us, that he would



would appoint a regency, &c. In his account of the manner of electing an emperor, there is nothing but what every man must know, who knows any thing of history.

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ART. XLI. *Alfred's Appeal, containing his Address to the Court of King's Bench, on the Subject of the Marriage of Mary Anne Fitzherbert; and her Intrigue with Count Balbis.* 8vo. 88 pages. Price 4s. No Bookseller's Name. 1789.

MR. Withers again! For his celebrated productions, to one of which he owes his present confinement, see our Review, vol. ii. p. 569 to 576. The sentence of the jury has made no alteration in his sentiments. In this appeal he repeats his former assertions with regard to Mary Anne Fitzherbert, and is throughout pointed, eccentric, and firm. His Phillippic on Mr. Erskine, and his remarks on the modern doctrine of libels, are just and apposite. He appears to be a writer of some abilities, and we cannot help wishing they had been applied in a manner more nearly connected with the duties of his profession.

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ART. XLII. *Introduction to the Observations made by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the District of Quebec, upon the oral and written Testimony adduced upon the Investigation into the past Administration of Justice. Ordered in Consequence of an Address to the Legislative Council.* 8vo. 50 pages. Price 1s. 6d. Stockdale. 1790.

THIS *Introduction*, we are told, is published to remove the impressions which the misrepresentations contained in a pamphlet, intitled, 'A State of the present Form of Government of the Province of Quebec,' may have made upon the minds of men unacquainted with the state of it—and to engage candid and moderate men to suspend their judgment upon the merits and proceedings of the *investigation*, until such a time as a report shall be made by the crown law officers, to whom the papers relative thereto were referred. Until that time come, indeed, it is impossible for us to give any farther account of this pamphlet, or the subject of which it treats.

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ART. XLIII. *A Chew of Tobacco for certain Gentlemen in Livery.* By a Member of Parliament. 8vo. 16 pages. Price 6d. Stockdale. 1790.

THIS *member of Parliament*, if such he be, is very angry with the city of London, the tobacco manufacturers, and the people at large, because they deduce from the extension of the excise laws, that the 'constitution is in danger'—a few flimsy paragraphs of declamation on this subject he calls a *chew of tobacco*,

*tobacco*, but we assure him that one pinch of good snuff is worth twenty such *quids*.

ART. XLIV. *Remarks on Excises, particularly applied to the late Act for excising Tobacco.* 8vo. 36 pages. Price 1s. Wilkins. 1790.

THIS author strongly contends against the whole system of excise laws, as ultimately tending to the subversion of liberty, and to the encreasing the power and influence of the crown. He seems to think that the advantage to the revenue is not to be put in competition with the safety of the constitution, which is secretly but effectually invaded by the excise. He extends his reasoning to the late tobacco act, and reprobates in strong terms its absurd and oppressive nature.

ART. XLV. *The Second Report\* and Address of the Philanthropic Society; instituted Sept. 1788, for the Prevention of Crimes; containing Remarks upon Education, and some Account of the Methods adopted in the Reform for cultivating virtuous Dispositions and Habits in the Wards of the Society.* 8vo. 59 pages. Price 1s. Becket. 1789.

WE contemplate with pleasure the progress of this society, so much more successful than was, or, perhaps, could have been expected. ‘There is an highway robber,’ says the author of the report, ‘who had already proceeded to exercise personal violence in his desperate pursuits, and who is now metamorphosed into a diligent apprentice to the craft of shoemaking.’ A fact, like this, so well ascertained, is surely much to the praise of the society; but from the present report we have reason to expect that many such instances will soon justify the opinion originally entertained by the institutors, who observe very modestly, that at present the society ‘is regarded only as a moral institution, calculated to produce a very general influence upon all orders of society.’ In this report, we find that the *school of morals* is established upon sensible, proper foundations, and such rules laid down for the instruction of the children as, we think, cannot fail of having their due effect. The funds of the society have increased, and the plan is proportionally extended. And what can be a better encomium on the institution than the following anecdote? ‘Eight young girls, from the worst part of St. Giles’s, having dressed themselves as decently as they could, lately came in a body to a gentleman in Charlotte-street, who belongs to the society. They waited patiently before his door till he was compelled to enquire their business. They came to petition for admittance into the school, as they termed it, and were

\* For our account of the First Report, see Vol. iv. p. 231.

exceedingly urgent in their request. It was distressing to be obliged to refuse them, but assuming an appearance of sternness, he threatened to send them to Botany Bay. They came, they said, from a worse place—from Dyot-street.—Similar requests have been very numerous; and painful is the necessity of refusing them. It is hoped this necessity will constantly grow less and less.  
C. C.

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ART. XLVI. *The Test of Truth, Piety, and Allegiance: a Sermon delivered on the Day of sacramental Qualification for the chief Magistracy of the City of London; before the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and Sheriffs.* By C. E. De Coetlogon, A.M. 4to. 25 pages, and an Appendix. Price 1s. 6d. Rivingtons. 1790.

IN the commencement of this discourse the Rev. author insists on the scriptures as the only infallible test of truth, in opposition to the efforts of human wisdom. From this subject he is diverted (by apparently no other connection than that of the word) to another species of test, viz. the sacramental test, as a qualification for civil offices, which he defends by the usual arguments.

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ART. XLVII. *A Letter to the Parliament of Great Britain, on the intended Application of the Protestant Dissenters, for obtaining a Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts.* By a Member of the University of Cambridge. With an Extract of a Letter from King Charles I. to his Son. 4to. 22 p. Price 1s. Rivingtons. 1790.

THE author of this letter severely censures the bishops and clergy for being under any apprehensions for the safety of the church, and cautions those dissenters who differ from the establishment, not on points of doctrine, but concerning church-government, ceremonies, &c. to be on their guard against such of their brethren, whose object it is to overthrow those doctrines which have been hitherto esteemed orthodox.

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ART. XLVIII. *Test against Test; or, a View of the Measures proposed in the Resolutions of the Dissenters, to remove all Tests by imposing one of their own upon every Candidate for a Seat in the House of Commons at the next General Election.* One Sheet Folio. Price 2d. Rivingtons. 1790.

THE publication before us (which contains nothing more than extracts from the resolutions of the Dissenters in different parts of the kingdom, as printed in the news-papers) and all the reasoning upon the same ground, both in the house and out of it, are founded upon an inattention to the principles of government.



vernment. The questions 'How far the governing power has a right to impose restraints on the subjects; and how far the latter have a right to instruct their representatives with respect to the making or repealing of laws,' are totally different, and never could be brought into comparison but by persons wholly unacquainted with the nature of our constitution. All government is, in some degree, an infringement or restraint upon that liberty which man enjoys from his creator in a state of nature; but some restraint is essential to the existence of society. How far, or to what degree, restrictions or disqualifications may be expedient, is a question which has long been debated, and which will long continue a subject of debate. On the other hand, there can be no doubt that every man, and every body of men, in the choice of representatives in the national council, have a right to bestow their suffrages on those persons whom they have reason to believe will support such measures as they conceive to be equitable and right. However impolitic or otherwise, therefore, these proceedings of the Dissenters might be, there cannot exist a doubt of their being strictly constitutional.

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ART. XLIX. *A Controversial Letter of a new Kind to the Rev. Dr. Price, from a Clergyman of the Church of England.* 8vo. 40 p. Price 1s. 6d. Stockdale. 1790.

THE author of this letter professes the highest veneration for Dr. Price as a man, as a patriot, as a divine, and as a politician. He 'admires the doctor's novel and spirited expression, that *the rebellion of kings against their people has been more common, and done more mischief, than the rebellion of people against their kings.*' He admits, that by the infamous American war 'deluges of blood, and almost every complication of political evil,' fell upon both countries; and on us 'a heavy weight of debt, and a diminution of dignity and political consequence;' and 'considers it, therefore, as the chastisement of heaven inflicted for many and heinous offences.' But surely in this last view every offence of man, for which culprits are daily brought to condign punishment, might be 'considered as a judgment of heaven.'

After praising Dr. P. and agreeing with him on most topics, the author proceeds to state the few and trifling subjects on which they differ. He conceives Dr. P. has treated his majesty and his addressers with too little ceremony; and apprehends the great truths which he had advanced, to be better adapted to a pamphlet than a sermon. He asserts, that in all Dr. Price's audience there was not 'a single man superior in personal qualities' (in virtue and abilities) to his present majesty.

ART.

ART. L. *A Speech on the Repeal of such Parts of the Test and Corporation Acts as affect conscientious Dissenters, intended to have been delivered before the general Body of dissenting Ministers, at the Library in Redcross-Street, December 22, 1789.* By John Martin. 8vo. 30 p. Price 6d. Stockdale. 1790.

THERE is some ability in this intended speech, the object of which is, in general terms, to dissuade his brethren from confounding civil and religious concerns, and recommending to them to preserve that purity from worldly views and connexions, which, he conceives, can alone render them virtuous and respectable.

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ART. LI. *A Letter to Right Rev. the Archbishops and Bishops of England; pointing out the only sure Means of preserving the Church from the Dangers that now threaten her.* By an Upper Graduate. 8vo. 25 p. Price 1s. Johnson. 1790.

THIS ironical attack recommends to the church two plans; the one to assume at once a full and decisive claim to infallibility; the other to open her arms at once in a virtuous and manly manner to all true Christians, and remove all obnoxious restraints and impositions.

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ART. LII. *Observations upon the Rev. Mr. Owen's Sermon, preached in the Parish Church at Warrington, Jan. 30, 1790.* By the Rev. Joseph Bealey. 8vo. 41 p. Price 1s. Warrington, Eyres; London, Johnson. 1790.

THERE is much good sense and candour in these observations, the object of which is to vindicate the Dissenters from the charge of being disaffected to the state; and from other charges, which he asserts can only proceed from ignorance or misrepresentation.

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ART. LIII. *A Vindication of the modern Dissenters against the Aspersions of the Rev. W. Hawkins, M. A. in his Bampton Lectures; and the Right Rev. Author of A Review of the Case of the Protestant Dissenters.* By S. Palmer. 8vo. 38 p. Price 1s. Johnson. 1790.

MR. PALMER vindicates himself with much ability and candour from the vehement censures of Mr. Hawkins. His observations on the character of Dr. Watts are fair and judicious. Against the Bishop of St. David's he asserts, that the Dissenters harbour no project or intention of overturning, or even of disturbing, the ecclesiastical constitution of the country, and defends his *Protestant Dissenters Catechism* from the bishop's

bishop's misrepresentations, repeated by Mr. Burke in the House of Commons March 2d.

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ART. LIV. *A Country Curate's Observations on the Advertisement in the Morning Herald of Thursday, January 28, 1790, from the Leeds Clergy, relative to the Test Act, &c. In a Letter to a Friend.* 8vo. 10 p. Price 2d. Kearsley. 1790.

THE Country Curate is a liberal, well-informed, and disinterested writer. He is of opinion that the repeal of the Test Act could not be attended with any danger whatever to the established church; and apologizes with much candour for whatever warmth the Dissenters may have displayed on a question, which he conceives relates to the reclaim of their undoubted rights and privileges.

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ART. LV. *Curfory Reflections, occasioned by the present Meetings, in Opposition to the Claims of the Dissenters, and the Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts.* By Gilbert Wakefield, B. A. 8vo. 27 p. Price 6d. Birmingham, Thompson; London, Deighton. 1790.

MR. W. pursues, with much vehemence, the topics advanced in his letter to the inhabitants of Nottingham. The pamphlet is of too miscellaneous a complexion to admit of any analysis.

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ART. LVI. *Observations on Dr. Price's Revolution Sermon.* 8vo. 59 p. Pr. 1s. 6d. Stockdale. 1790.

THE spirit of this pamphlet may be easily collected from two points, viz. that the author thinks absolute government necessary to the happiness of the people in France, and panegyricizes the minister of the American war. The whole is a declamation in favour of the obsolete principles of despotism, without the least basis of argument, and is so totally unconnected, that it would be impossible to attempt an analysis.

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ART. LVII. *Review of the Pamphlet entitled 'A Discourse on the Love of our Country.'* By Richard Price, LL.D. 8vo. 29 p. Pr. 1s. Faulder. 1790.

THIS performance is much superior to any of the answers to Dr. P. already noticed. In opposition to the doctor's opinion respecting establishments, this writer urges, that established forms, or codes of faith and worship, are as necessary for the preservation of religion as ceremonies; that by the abolition of either, we should deviate into licentiousness of thought and action, which the written law of God has forbidden. On  
another



another topic the author is less happy, when he asserts, that the English government is hereditary, not elective; that the people have no right to bestow or withhold it; that the lawful heir to the crown has a right to demand it; and that it is the duty of every Englishman to support this demand. This appears to us downright Toryism, and entirely contrary to the revolution principle.

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ART. LVIII. *An Address to the Dissidents of England on their late Defeat.* 8vo. 32 p. Pr. 1s. Johnson. 1790.

THE author examines, with some keen strictures, the conduct of those who opposed the claims of the Dissenters; and then proceeds to trace out the conduct which the latter are now to pursue. A few, he conceives, may perhaps be induced to emigrate. Those who remain, he advises strongly to enter into the support of the Whig party; to avoid cautiously the acceptance of any lucrative offices under the present government; to make a distinction in the distribution of their favours to the clergy, between those who have acted toward them on the present occasion with liberality, and those who have shewn themselves the advocates of bigotry, and to support the former on every occasion.

He advises them further, liberally to support institutions for the instruction of youth, and to cultivate classical learning.

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ART. LIX. *An Address to the Opposers of the Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts.* 8vo. 40 p. Pr. 1s. Johnson. 1790.

THE author of this pamphlet ironically thanks the opposers for the compliments which they have paid the Dissenters in supposing them so very formidable as to require so vigorous an opposition. He then proceeds to enumerate the immediate consequences of the rejection of the petition; one of which, viz. an exclusion from those fascinating honours and emoluments, which corrupt the moral principle, he rejoices in; but asserts, that the legislature cannot long persist in their refusal. The publication is, on the whole, one of the best specimens of declamatory composition we have ever seen. The following extract is peculiarly animated and elegant.

Speaking of the rejection of Mr. Fox's motion, the author adds,

‘ You have refused us; and by so doing, you keep us under the eye of the public, in the interesting point of view of men who suffer under a deprivation of their rights. You have set a mark of separation upon us, and it is not in our power to take it off, but it is in our power to determine whether it shall be a disgraceful stigma or an honourable distinction. If, by the continued peaceableness of our demeanour, and the superior sobriety of our conversation,

a sobriety for which we have not yet quite ceased to be distinguished; if, by our attention to literature, and that ardent love of liberty which you are pretty ready to allow us, we deserve esteem, we shall enjoy it. If our rising seminaries should excel in wholesome discipline and regularity, if *they* should be schools of morality, and yours, unhappily, should be corrupted into schools of immorality, you will entrust us with the education of your youth, when the parent, trembling at the profligacy of the times, wishes to preserve the blooming and ingenuous child from the degrading taint of early licentiousness. If our writers are solid, elegant, or nervous, you will read our books and imbibe our sentiments, and even your preachers will not disdain, occasionally, to *illustrate* our morality. If we enlighten the world by philosophical discoveries, you will pay the involuntary homage due to genius, and boast of our names when, amongst foreign societies, you are inclined to do credit to your country. If your restraints operate towards keeping us in that middle rank of life where industry and virtue most abound, we shall have the honour to count ourselves among that class of the community which has ever been the source of manners, of population and of wealth. If we seek for fortune in that track which you have left most open to us, we shall increase your commercial importance. If, in short, we render ourselves worthy of respect, you cannot hinder us from being respected—you cannot help respecting us—and in spite of all names of opprobrious separation, we shall be bound together by mutual esteem and the mutual reciprocation of good offices.'

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ART. LX. *The Life of the late John Elwes, Esq. Member in three successive Parliaments for Berkshire. First published in the Paper of the World. Inscribed to Sir Paul Jodrell. By E. Topham, Esq. 8vo. 88 pages. Price 3s. Ridgway. 1790.*

THIS *life*, as it is called, consists in reality of a series of anecdotes unconnected, and frequently, we think, inconsistent with each other; many are probable, some we suspect are very highly exaggerated, and some appear almost incredible. We would wish, however, to speak with diffidence concerning a character whom we only knew by sight. Man is an inexplicable compound; and though we think it strange to find united in the same person the most consummate avarice with the strictest regard to justice; a callousness of heart wherever money was concerned, with an unbounded desire to serve his fellow-creatures in other respects; yet we are not authorized to say that such a mixture of character is impossible. It appears from the relation before us, that the vice of avarice had prevailed almost to insanity in several branches of the family of Mr. Elwes. His uncle, Sir Harvey Elwes, 'lived seventy years alone,' without the indulgence of any one passion, but that of amassing unused wealth; and his own mother, though she inherited 'nearly one hundred thousand pounds from her husband,'

husband,' is said to have 'starved herself to death.' The avarice of Mr. Elwes was not unworthy these illustrious examples. He was nevertheless a man of untainted probity, of uncommon politeness, an upright and independent member of parliament, an uncorrupt and useful magistrate. In his youth he was fond of gaming, and in more advanced life could not resist the temptation. What is most remarkable, Mr. Elwes was extremely incautious in lending, though not in giving, money. He seems to have been frequently prompted more by attachment than by the hope of advantage; and Captain Topham has heard him say, 'that three contested elections would not have cost him more than he lost by his brother representatives.'

To his parliamentary conduct his biographer affords the following honourable testimony:

'Old Mr. Elwes still went on in his support of Lord North, and the madness of his American war, conducted as he conducted it, till the country grew tired of his administration. But the support given by Mr. Elwes was of the most disinterested kind, for no man was more materially a sufferer. The great property which he had in houses, and those chiefly amongst the new buildings of Marybone, was much injured by the continuance of the war; and as no small proof of it, he had just then supplied the money to build a crescent, at the end of Quebec-street, Portman-square, where he expended certainly not less than seven or eight thousand pounds, and which, from the want of inhabitants at that time, was never finished. It has since fallen to Mr. Baker, the ground-landlord, who will, doubtless, make the money which Mr. Elwes lost.

'Convinced at length, of the ill-conduct of Lord North, Mr. Elwes entered into a regular and systematic opposition to his measures, with the party of Mr. Fox, in which he continued till Lord North was driven from power, in March 1782. While the party were exulting in the scramble for places, and the division of the loaves and fishes—Mr. Elwes, with nothing to hope and nothing to fear, stood by, with that honest indifference which characterises a man who looks not to men but to measures, and who votes only as his conscience bids him.'

Of his external manners Captain Topham observes,

'They were such—so gentle, so attentive, so gentlemanly, and so engaging, that rudeness could not ruffle them, nor strong ingratitude break their observance. He retained this peculiar feature of the *old court* to the last: but he had a praise far beyond this; he had the most gallant disregard of his own person, and all care about himself, I ever witnessed in man. As an illustration of this, an anecdote, however trivial, may be pardoned. He was at this time *seventy-three*, and he would walk out a shooting with me, to see whether a pointer, I at that time valued much, was as good a dog as some he had had in the time of Sir Harvey. After walking for some hours, much unfatigued, he determined against the dog,



but with all due ceremony. A gentleman who was out with us, and who was a very indifferent shot, by firing at random, lodged two pellets in the cheek of Mr. Elwes, who stood by me at the time. The blood appeared, and the shot certainly gave him pain; but when the gentleman came up to make his apology and profess his sorrow—‘*My dear Sir,*’ said the old man, ‘*I give you joy on your improvement—I knew you would hit something by and by.*’

Of his incorrigible avarice the proofs are innumerable:

‘On the death of his uncle, Mr. Elwes then came to reside at Stoke, in Suffolk. Bad as was the mansion-house he found here, he left one still worse behind him at Marcham, of which the late Colonel Timms, his nephew, used to mention the following proof. A few days after he went thither, a great quantity of rain fell in the night—he had not been long in bed before he felt himself wet through; and putting his hand out of the clothes, found the rain was dropping through the cieling upon the bed—he got up and moved the bed; but he had not lain long before he found the same inconvenience. Again he got up, and again the rain came down. At length, after pushing the bed quite round the room, he got into a corner where the cieling was better secured, and he slept till morning. When he met his uncle at breakfast, he told him what had happened—‘*Aye! aye!*’ said the old man, ‘*I don’t mind it myself; but to those who do, that’s a nice corner in the rain!*’

Mr. Elwes was a great builder, and we are informed, that

‘It was his custom, whenever he went to London, to occupy any of these premises which might happen to be vacant. He had thus a new way of seeing London and its inhabitants—for he travelled in this manner from street to street; and whenever any body chose to take the house where he was, he was always ready to move into any other. He was frequently an itinerant for a *night’s lodging*; and though master of above a hundred houses, he never wished to rest his head long in any he chose to call his own. A couple of beds, a couple of chairs, a table, and an old woman, were all his furniture; and he moved them about at a minute’s warning. Of all these moveables the old woman was the only one that gave him trouble, for she was afflicted with a lameness that made it difficult to get her about quite so fast as he chose; and then the colds she took were amazing; for sometimes she was in a small house in the Haymarket; at another in a great house in Portland place; sometimes in a little room and a coal fire; at other times with a few chips, which the carpenters had left, in rooms of most splendid, but frigid dimensions, and with a little *oiled paper* in the windows for glais. In truth, she perfectly realized the words of the psalmist,—for, though the old woman might not be wicked, she certainly was ‘*here to-day, and gone to-morrow.*’

‘The scene which terminated the life of this old woman, is not the least singular among the anecdotes that are recorded of Mr. Elwes. But it is too well authenticated to be doubted. I had the circumstance related to me by the late Colonel Timms himself.

Mr.

Mr. Elwes had come to town in his usual way—and taken up his abode in one of his houses that were empty. Colonel Timms, who wished much to see him, by some accident was informed that his uncle was in London, but then how to find him was the difficulty. He enquired at all the usual places where it was probable he might be heard of: he went to Mr. Hoare's, his banker—to the Mount coffee-house—but no tidings were to be heard of him. Not many days afterwards, however, he learnt from a person whom he met accidentally, that they had seen Mr. Elwes going into an uninhabited house in Great Marlborough-street. This was some clue to Colonel Timms: and away he went thither. As the best mode of information, he got hold of a *chairman*—but no intelligence could he gain of a *gentleman* called Mr. Elwes. Colonel Timms then described his person—but *no gentleman* had been seen. A *pot-boy*, however, recollected that he had seen a poor old man opening the door of the stable, and locking it after him: and from every description, it agreed with the person of old Mr. Elwes. Of course, Colonel Timms went to the house: he knocked very loudly at the door—but no one answered. Some of the neighbours said they had seen such a man, but no answer could be obtained from the house. On this added information, however, Colonel Timms resolved to have the stable door opened, and a blacksmith was sent for—and they entered the house together. In the lower parts of it—all was shut and silent. On ascending the staircase, however, they heard the moans of a person, seemingly in distress. They went to the chamber—and there, upon an old *pallet bed*, lay stretched out, seemingly in death, *the figure of* old Mr. Elwes. For some time he seemed insensible that any body was near him; but on some cordials being administered by a neighbouring apothecary, who was sent for, he recovered enough to say—‘That he had, he believed, been ill for two if not three days, and that there was an old woman in the house, but for some reason or other, she had not been near him. That she had been ill herself; but that she had got well, he supposed, and gone away.

‘On repairing to the garrets, they found the *old woman*—the companion of all his movements, and the partner of all his journeys—stretched out lifeless on a rug upon the floor.—To all appearance she had been dead about two days.

‘Thus died the servant; and thus would have died, but for the providential discovery of him by Colonel Timms, old Mr. Elwes, her master!’

‘As the satisfaction of being conveyed home from the parliament-house for nothing did not always happen; on those nights when it did not, Mr. Elwes invariably continued his plan of walking. A circumstance happened to him on one of these evenings, which gave him a whimsical opportunity of displaying that disregard of his own person which I have before noticed. The night was very dark, and hurrying along, he went with such violence against the pole of a sedan-chair, which he did not see, that he cut both his legs very deeply. As usual, he thought not of any assistance: but Colonel Timms, at whose house he then was, in Orchard

Orchard-street, insisted upon some one being sent for. Old Elwes at length submitted, and an apothecary was called in, who immediately began to expatiate on 'the bad consequences of breaking the skin—the good fortune of his being sent for—and the peculiar bad appearance of Mr. Elwes's wound.' 'Very probably, said' old Elwes, 'but Mr. ——— I have one thing to say to you—in my opinion my legs are not much hurt; now you think they are—so I will make this agreement: I will take one *leg*, and you shall take the *ether*; you shall do what you please with your's, and I will do nothing to mine; and I will wager your bill that *my leg* gets well the first.'

'I have frequently heard him mention, with great triumph, that he *beat* the apothecary by a *fortnight*!

'All earthly comforts he voluntarily denied himself: he would walk home in the rain, in London, sooner than pay a shilling for a coach: he would sit in wet clothes sooner than have a fire to dry them: he would eat his provisions in the last stage of putrefaction sooner than have a fresh joint from the butcher's; and he wore a wig for above a fortnight, which I saw him pick up out of a rut in a lane where we were riding. This was the last extremity of laudable œconomy: for, to all appearance, it was the cast-off wig of some beggar!—The day in which I first beheld him in this ornament, exceeded all power of farce, for he had torn a brown coat, which he generally wore, and had been obliged to have recourse to the old chest of Sir Jervaise, from whence he had selected a full-dressed green velvet coat, with slash sleeves; and there he sat at dinner in boots, the aforesaid green velvet, his own white hair appearing round his face, and this black stray wig at the top of all.'

D.

ART. LXI. *The World proved to be not eternal nor mechanical, but the Creature and Subject of God; by brief Arguments.*

Extracted from the Works of Sir Isaac Newton, Bishop Cumberland, and Dr. Keil. 8vo. 59 p. Price 1s. Dilly. 1790.

THIS pamphlet consists almost entirely of extracts from Sir Isaac Newton's Principia and Optics; of which the author appears to make a fair use. His conclusion is 'that the world owes not its being, such as it is, to mechanism, chance, or necessity, but to the will of a wise and powerful being, who first formed, and continually governs, the same; in opposition to those Atheists who hold, with Epicurus and others, that the present frame of nature had a beginning, but not from God. Motion is, of itself, continually decreasing: this frame of nature does, of itself, tend to decay, confusion, and ruin; and it could not, consequently, have, of itself, subsisted from all eternity.'

ART.



ART. LXII. *Letters on Love, Marriage, and Adultery. Addressed to the Right Hon. the Earl of Exeter.* 8vo. 98 p. Price 2s. 6d. Ridgeway 1789.

AMIDST some sensible reflections, we find continual attempts at abstract reasoning, which involve the writer as well as the reader in perplexity. One paragraph will be sufficient as a specimen of the whole.

'In modern language, there is an important difference between pleasure and happiness. Happiness is in general referred to Utopia or the Millennium; and pleasure is not, as in nature, an ingredient or portion of happiness; but a detached sensation, either bodily or mental, without attention to its causes or consequences. This deserves the serious concern of your lordship; as modern manners are influenced by the error, and it is supported by the abilities of philosophers, who are popular, because they denominate the principle of morality either sentiment or common sense.'

What follows is, to us, not more intelligible.

C. C.

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ART. LXIII. *A short Criticism on the Performance of Hamlet by Mr. Kemble.* 8vo. 21 p. Price 1s. Hookham. 1789.

THIS criticism, or panegyric, appears to be written by a warm admirer of Mr. Kemble, and contains some just remarks on his manner of acting; yet, in spite of the author's admiration, they are expressed in such a tame style, that they lose half their force; as is often the case when, either through diffidence, or an affectation of candour, a man will not decidedly say, yes, or no, though he has not the shadow of a doubt in his own mind.

Mr. Kemble has indisputably great merit as an actor; but it would be stepping out of our province to give our opinion of his performance of any character.

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ART. LXIV. *A Letter on the Practice of Boxing. Addressed to the King, Lords, and Commons.* By the Rev. Edward Barry. A. M. M. D. Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Kildare. 8vo. 34 p. Price 1s. Bew. 1789.

THIS author animadverts, with great propriety, on the barbarous custom of boxing in cold blood, as a species of very pernicious gambling; shewing, at the same time, the other bad consequences, which it has a tendency to produce in society. He takes a view of the savage sports encouraged in Greece and Rome, and answers the plausible excuses made for deliberate boxing matches, &c. &c.

'P. 29. If, therefore, in these several instances, boxing is so contrary to the maxims of a civilized government, and is neither directed by

by courage, necessity, nor by advantage to society; it follows, that these bloody scenes must be a brutal sport, unworthy of Englishmen!

‘ These spectacles afford no entertainment to the warrior, or the valiant man—to the man of refinement—to the scholar—or really to the gentleman! No, it gives pleasure principally to those who are charmed with the uproars of a bull-baiting, or the cruelties of a cock-fighting; minds of this cast crowd to the field of carnage, and, like leeches, thrive on the blood that is spilt!’

M.

ART. LXV. *New Facts; or, the White Washer, or the second Part of Gabriel Outcast; being an ancient Poem.* Revised, and now first published by Ferdinando Fungus, Gent. 8vo. 36 p. Price 1s. No Bookseller's Name. 1790.

SIXTEEN pages of this pamphlet consist of preface; the rest of a Hudibrastic attempt at the expence of Dr. Gabriel. The author has some wit, some sense, plenty of ribaldry, and no mercy for the hero of his tale.

ART. LXVI. *The Life and Memoirs of the late Miss Ann Catley, the celebrated Actress; with biographical Sketches of Sir Francis Blake Delaval, and the Hon. Isabella Pawlet.* By Miss Ambros. 8vo. 56 p. Price 1s. 6d. Bird. 1789.

COMPILED from news-papers and unauthenticated anecdotes.

ART. LXVII. *Trial for Adultery, in Westminster Hall, on Wednesday, December 9, 1789, before Lord Kenyon: John Parslow, Esq. Plaintiff, and Francis William Sykes, Esq. Defendant; for criminal Conversation with the Plaintiff's Wife.* Taken in Short-hand, and revised by a Student of Eminence. 8vo. 55 p. Price 1s. 6d. Ridgeway. 1789.

THIS trial is detailed with tolerable accuracy, and exhibits a most atrocious picture of villainy. The defendant had not been a fortnight the acquaintance of Captain Parslow, before he determined to debauch his wife, in the completion of which he afterwards gloried—but, as Mr. Erskine very pointedly said, ‘ he had at last become sensible of the injury which he had done to the plaintiff, and offered certainly to make him complete compensation—he had offered to cut the plaintiff's throat!’ The defendant's counsel laments his own situation, and contents himself with obeying the instructions of his client—a defence more lame, however, never appeared in any court:—after the learned judge had recapitulated the principal heads, the jury, to their honour, without hesitation, gave a verdict for the whole damages laid—TEN THOUSAND POUNDS! C. C.

# LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

## HISTORY OF ACADEMIES.

### ART. I. ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AT MANHEIM.

The following question, proposed first for 1787, and again for 1789, is repeated for 1791. *Electricity having the quality of irritating the nerves, may it be employed for recalling to life those who are drowned or suffocated, and have the appearance of being dead without being really so? and does it deserve a preference to the means hitherto employed? If so, what is the best method of employing it readily, and without hazard?* It is hoped that the competitors will give experiments, putting the question out of doubt, and which may be verified on men or animals. The prize is 60 duc. (27l.) and the papers, written in Latin, German, or French, must be sent before the 1st of June, 1791.

### ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT PARIS.

ART. II. Dec. 28. The prize for the following question, repeated in 1788, was adjudged to M. Menuret de Chambaud, M. D., whose essay had been honourably mentioned the first time: *What plants may be most advantageously cultivated on lands that are never left fallow, and in what order of succession ought they to be employed?* Dr. de C. had requested the prize, if he obtained it, to be given to the fund for building new hospitals. Two other essays were honourably mentioned.

On the question, *What are the best means of protecting the inhabitants of the country from the accidents to which they are most liable, and rendering their habitations more secure, healthy, commodious, and economical?* M. Cointeraux, architect, obtained the prize. The memoirs of two other competitors were honourably mentioned.

A prize had been proposed for the fabrication of a cloth capable of protecting shepherds or travellers from long and heavy rains, (see below.) Of the specimens offered, none possessed the requisite qualities so as to merit it; but a gold medal was bestowed on M. Vera, for a piece felted, which was strong, and might be afforded at a low price.

The society having proposed to distribute gold medals to those who should have distinguished themselves in promoting agriculture, one was presented to each of the following persons. *M. Vilmorin*; for several interesting experiments and observations, for having bestowed a quantity of seed-corn on poor farmers, whose crops were destroyed by the hailstorm, and having refused commission on a quantity of corn, which he was charged by government to procure from abroad, on that calamitous occasion. *Abbé Rozier*; for establishing a practical school of gardening, the first of the kind, at Lyons. *M. Stephen Caillaux*, baker at Arpajon; who, though the father of eight children, in the late hard winter, expended 1500l. (62l. 10s.) in furnishing the poor with bread. *Abbé Raynal*; who has given to the government of Upper Guyenne, a bond of 24,000l. (1000l.) the interest of which is to be bestowed annually in premiums to those of that province who distinguish themselves in agriculture. *M. Nicolas Fourcy*; for having persevered in folding sheep on fallow grounds, notwithstanding the



steps taken to prevent him by his neighbours, and having the first in his parish cultivated artificial meadows. *M. Delewilense*, rector of Roderen in Alsatia; who, though possessing but a small income, has put an end to begging in his parish, found employment for the young, secured a subsistence to the infirm, and relief to the sick, and converted a number of idle wretches into useful citizens. *M. Jos. Martin*; for having transported various plants and fruit trees from Europe to the Isle of France; spice trees, and the bread fruit tree, from the latter to the Antilles; and several vegetable productions from the colonies to France. *Mde. C. Lambert*, wife of a labourer at Intreville; for the uninterrupted example she has given a numerous family of virtue, industry, and skill in agriculture. *M. Gouge*, late volunteer in the navy; for having cultivated a large quantity of potatoes, with the plough, in sandy and neglected lands, and having extracted the farina in the great. The society has also given *M. G.* a plough of a peculiar structure, proper for the culture of potatoes. *M. Veluard*, rector of Lefcherolles; who has founded an annual prize of 100l. (4l. 3s. 4d.) a silver medal, and a laurel crown, for the labouring ploughman, who shall distinguish himself most by his sobriety and industry.

The society has bestowed a silver medal on *M. Cole*, baker at Gros Caillon, for some experiments on making bread, and having proved, that frozen potatoes may be employed for useful purposes: also two rams and two sheep, of the Spanish breed, each, to *M. M. Gallot*, *Cretté*, and *Blanchard*, for different improvements in agriculture.

The following prizes are proposed by the society. 1. *What are the most efficacious means of destroying the dodder commonly found in luzerne fields?* 2. *To improve the different processes employed for artificially hatching and bringing up chickens; and point out the best methods to be pursued in an undertaking of this kind in the great.* 3. *Has a flourishing state of agriculture more influence on the prosperity of manufactures, than the increase of manufactures has on the prosperity of agriculture?* 4. *Is it most advantageous to leave dung some time upon land before ploughing it in, or the contrary? How far does this depend on the nature of the soil, or of the manure, and of the manner in which it is laid on? And what are the general principles that may serve for a rule in this case?* 5. *To show what stuffs may be used in the different provinces of France, or in other nations, particularly in mountainous countries, with which shepherds and travellers may protect themselves from long and heavy rains.* The competitors are expected to describe every thing that relates to the choice and preparation of the materials of which their stuffs are made, to mention the price at which they can be afforded, and to send specimens sufficiently large to admit of being tried. The prize for question 1, consists of a gold medal and 200l. (12l. 10s.) those for 2, 4, and 5, 600l. (25l.) each, and for question 3, 1200l. (50l.) The papers on the 1st and 2d. are to be sent before the 1st of April, 1790; and on the others before the 1st of April, 1791: they are to be addressed to *M. Broussonet*, perpetual secretary, *rue des Blancs-Manteaux*, No. 20, under cover to *M. le premier ministre des finances*.

The society also promises a gold medal to the son of a labourer, under twenty five years of age, who, not being able to read, shall learn to read fluently in the space of one year, and shall recite by heart, the declaration of the rights of man, and the different articles of the constitution of municipalities, as decreed by the national assembly: and a gold medal, value 300l.

300l. (12l. 10s.) to the person who shall have cultivated, in France, the greatest number of cotton-trees, not less than a thousand; specimens of the cotton produced being sent to the society.

## ART. III. PATRIOTIC SOCIETY AT MILAN.

Oct. 5. 1789. No windmill having yet been erected, (See for this and the following articles, our Rev. Vol. IV. p. 242, and Vol. I. p. 354.) the subject of the prize is changed. (See below, No. 1) One pharmacopeia has been sent, some assertions in which remain to be verified: this subject is continued. So is also the question respecting the heaths of Lombardy; no satisfactory answer having been received. Prizes have been adjudged to three novels, so that twenty two still remain. For an essay on the subject of making wines, in answer to a question proposed, half the prize, 25 seq. (11l. 5s.) was given to P. J. Baptiſt de St. Martin, a capuchin of Vicenza. A gold medal, of the same value, was adjudged to Mr. Joſ. Loterio, M. D. of Ro, for an essay on grasses.

The following subjects for prizes were proposed. 1. For 1790. *The best and cheapest method of constructing mills for corn, so that they may be worked with the least possible quantity of water, and the grain be ground in the best and most economical manner.* 25 seq. (11l. 5s.) are offered for a model of such a mill; and double that sum to the person who shall erect such an one.

2. For 1791. 100f. (45l.) to the person who shall, in the most economical manner, reduce our cast iron into utensils for common use, as pots, mortars, vessels of every kind, &c. The competitors must describe the figure of the furnaces for running the pigs, in little and in the great, the method of making the moulds, and the earth or earths most proper for them: they must send specimens of vessels, on which the day when they were cast must appear in relief; and must be prepared to repeat their processes before commissioners. If the successful candidate should wish to establish such a manufactory in the Milanese, the society will procure him every advantage in its power.

3. For 1792. *What are the diseases to which silkworms are subject in this country? What are their prognostics, causes, effects, and remedies?* The prize 30 f. (13l. 10s.)

The papers are to be sent before the end of June, in each year, to Mr. C. Amoretti, secretary; or to Mr. Ab. Cattaneo, vice-secretary.

## T H E O L O G Y.

ART. IV. Jena. *Marci Evangelium totum e Matthæi & Lucæ Commentariis decerptum, &c.* The Gospel of Mark taken from those of Matthew and Luke: by Mr. Griesbach, Privy-councillor of the Church. 4to. 16p. 1789.

This small pamphlet, we think, fully decides the dispute respecting the origin of the gospel of Mark, containing, in a few pages, more important, new, and apt remarks, than many huge volumes.

*Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

## M E D I C I N E.

ART. V. Paris. The month of October was very wet, the sky cloudy, the wind stormy and variable. The elasticity of the atmosphere from the first to the twenty seventh, was very little.

This constitution of the air kept up the intermittent fevers which had prevailed. Of these many were anomalous, and difficult to subdue; and some were changeable. The treatment that seemed best adapted to the common ones, whether tertians or quartans, was an emetic, followed by a cathartic, then purgatives with the bark, and lastly the bark in large doses to prevent a return. The cure was always more difficult in proportion as this was delayed. Bilious synocha was more common, but offered nothing extraordinary. Rheums, defluxions, ophthalmies, erysipelas, and diarrhoeas, of which some degenerated into dysenteries, were prevalent: in general, however, they were easily cured. Hæmorrhoidal complaints were very frequent, exhibiting many anomalous symptoms. These were relieved by bleedings, leeches towards the end, and tonics judiciously administered: whey with nitre, or cooling medicines in small doses, were sufficient to remove some. Gout and rheumatism much afflicted those who were subject to them. Apoplexy was common and severe. The small-pox continued to reign, though mild. Complaints called *suites de couches* (consequences of lying-in) were frequent, and often very troublesome.

*Journ. de Médecine.*

ART. VI. Vienna. Mr. Eyerel has favoured us with a 2d vol. of *Stoll's Posthumous Works* (See our Rev. Vol. V. p. 117): the diseases on which it treats are: epilepsy, mania, catalepsy, ophthalmia, angina, odontalgia, palpitation cordis, tussis, asthma, hæmoptoe, hæmorrhagia narium, mictus cruentus, hæmorrhagia uteri, tabes, cardialgia, singultus, vomitus, colica, ileus, diarrhoea, dysenteria, hæmorrhoides, icterus, hydrops, malum hypochondriacum, lues venerea, and the diseases of women and children.

*Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

ART. VII. Gottingen. *Dissertatio Medica de Aquæ frigidæ Usu, &c.* A medical Dissertation on the external Use of cold Water: by Theoph. Fred. Grundeler, M. D. 8vo. 36 p. 1788.

Mr. G. also notices the effects of different kinds of air, of fire, and of earth applied to the human body.

*Journ. de Médecine.*

ART. VIII. Leipzig. *Tæniæ hydatigenæ in Plexu Choroideo inventæ Historia, &c.* History of a Tænia Hydatigena found in the Plexus Choroides; to which are added some Remarks on Worms of the Intestines: by J. L. Fischer, Ph. and M. D. 8vo. 44 p. with a copper-plate. 1789.

#### A N A T O M Y.

ART. IX. Leipzig. *Christiani Fred. Ludwigii, Prof. Lips. Icones Cavitationum Thoracis & Abdominis, a Tergo apertarum.* Delineations of the Cavities of the Thorax and Abdomen, opened posteriorly: by C. F. Ludwig, Prof. at Leipf. Folio. 20 p. 2 Copper-plates. Price 16 g. (2s. 4d.) 1789.

Prof. L. here gives us an essay on the mode of executing anatomical plates and delineations, and a catalogue of authors who have published views of the two cavities abovementioned. The plates contain two good engravings of those cavities in a child, opened posteriorly, and prof. L. promises us some more on a similar plan.

*Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

ART.



ART. X. Erlangen. *G. Christiani Frottscheri, M. D. Descriptio, Medullæ spinalis, &c.* A description of the Spinal Marrow, with its Nerves, illustrated with Figures: by G. C. Frottscher, M. D. Folio. 24 p. 3 plates. 1788.

The best figures of the spinal marrow, and the origin of its nerves, hitherto published. *Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

## NATURAL KNOWLEDGE.

ART. XI. Paris. *Journal de Physique, pour Janvier, 1790. Discours préliminaire.*

The author, Mr. de la Metherie, after a very eloquent exordium on the subject of the destruction of despotism in France, Spain, and other countries, occasioned by the gradual progress of reason; after a classification and explanation of human knowledge, under the four heads of *sensitum, memory, analogy, evidence of men*; and after making his observations on education, takes a retrospective view of the improvements in the different branches of science during the last year; and first in that branch called *astronomy*. The cultivation of this subject is the basis of all knowledge of nature. Here Dr. Herschel's discoveries, by means of his telescope 40 feet long and 4 in diameter, are justly related in the first place. In September he first observed a sixth satellite of Jupiter; and in October he saw the seventh. Miss Herschel's discovery of a new comet is not omitted. Mr. de la Lande has ascertained the situation of 3000 northern stars; and Mr. Beauchamp at Bagdat, that of between 5 and 6000 southern stars. The labours of Messrs. de la Place, and de Lambre are also noticed.

*Zoology.* Mr. de Pommelles has shown, that a greater number of males than females is born in France, in the proportion of  $\frac{1}{16}$  more in the country, and  $\frac{1}{10}$  more in towns.

Mr. Mascagni has demonstrated lymphatics in every part of the body, the existence of which was before only founded on conjecture. Mr. Arthaud has corrected the erroneous opinion of the flat crown of the heads of the Caribbees of St. Domingo, by showing that this figure is not universal, and that it is not produced by art. Mr. Pinel has exploded the accounts of hermaphrodites, excepting among the class of *Vermes*. He has applied the mathematical principles of Borelli to surgery, in the case of luxations. Messrs. Pinel and Broussonet have made new observations on regeneration. Mr. le Vaillant has confirmed the opinion, that the female Hottentots have the same construction of parts as the women of other countries. Mr. des Fontaines has described seven new species of birds, on his journey to Barbary; Messrs. Sparrman, Isert, abbe Dicquemere, Badier and Cepede have improved this branch of knowledge. Insects are now reckoned to the number of near 20,000 instead of 5500, which were all we could lately count. Mr. Olivier enriched his catalogue in London exceedingly, from the collections in the British Museum, of Sir Jos. Banks, Dr. Smith, Dr. Hunter, Mr. Lee, Mr. Latham, Mr. Marsham, Mr. Martin, Mr. Francillon, &c.

*Botany.* Mr. de Jussieu's classes of the natural families of plants; Mr. Medicus's treatise on the spontaneous generation of plants; Mr. Badier's new species of *kina*; the cultivation of wild cochineal at St. Domingo; Dr. Smith's new plants; the *Scriptum Anglicum* of Mr. l'Heritier; the new dissertations of Mr. Cavanilles; the plant which

possesses the singular property of fructifying the soil, confounded with the *latirus amphicarpos* of Linné; the voyages and travels of the French, English, and Spaniards, are all noticed.

*Mineralogy.* Here are mentioned Mr. de Saussure's analysis of the *sap-pare*, the analysis of the *prehnite* by Werner and Klaproth; of the *crystals of Valencea*, composed of clay and phosphoric acid, by Proust; of the *adularia*, by Mr. Struve and Mr. Morell; of a *peckstein*, by Mr. Bayen; of the diamond, by Hoepfner; of a red lead ore, by Macquart; of molybdena, by Pelletier; of *green glimmer*, by Klaproth, who has discovered the new metal *uranite* in the *peck blen*, and *two new earths*, one in the adamantine spar, and the other in the jargon of Ceylon. The *Uranite* is supposed to be the metal of Mr. Justi, but the editor questions whether it may not be a compound of several metals as well as nickel. *Uranus*, is the name given to the Georgium-sidus, by Mr. Bode, and it was called *platina* by the editor in 1786. The two new earths may be compounds of known substances. The uniform temperature of the interior part of the earth has been clearly demonstrated by Mr. Cassini, in the caves of the observatory at Paris.

*Crystallography.* The observations of Messrs. L'Herminat, Pajot de Charmes, Chaptal, Dizé, and Laffius are mentioned.

*Physics.* The question whether ice is formed at the bottom of rivers has been agitated; as well as the influence of electricity on vegetation, which is still undecided. Mr. Van Marum has described new cushions for the electric machine, and Mr. Cavallo, a collector of great sensibility, as well as Mr. l'Abbe Chappe very ingenious electrometers. The most beautiful and interesting facts, are those of Paets-Van-Troost-wich and Deiman. Saussure, Rozier, Ingen-houfz, Carradori, Berlinghieri, Piéter, father Cotte, are mentioned on account of their observations. Mr. Berlinghieri supposes with the editor, that in combustion the matter of heat is disengaged, not merely from the pure air, but from the inflammable body itself. The great rarity of inflammable air, is reckoned a proof that it contains more fire than vital air; and Dr. Crawford found it to contain five times as much as vital air. Mr. B. thinks with Mr. Sennebier and others, that fire in inflammable bodies, is united to phlogiston, which compound is decomposed by pure air, and aerial acid formed.

*Chemistry.* Mr. Hermstadt has clearly demonstrated the acid of tin. Mr. Pelletier has combined phosphorus with all metallic bodies, by means of phosphoric glass and charcoal powder; whereas Margraaf only united arsenic and copper to phosphorus. This mode of combination suggests the method of obtaining platina pure, and of working it. Mr. Willis has fused platina in the furnace. Dr. Ingenhoufz has laboured much also on this subject. Mr. Hielm has obtained the regulus of molybdena, by means of pure air from manganese. Mr. Gadolin has explained the process of whitening iron by tin. Mr. Sage's analyses are noticed, as well as Mr. Lowitz's process for obtaining a very agreeable dulcified vinegar, and acetous æther, by distillation only. Mr. Woulfe's experiments on the tinging principle have been continued. Mr. Rouppe reduced the calces of mercury by æther, as well as those of gold. Mr. Fourcroy found the mixing together of dephlogisticated marine acid air, and alkaline air, to produce a detonation. Mr. Milner composed nitrous air by passing alkaline air through a red hot tube containing manganese. Dr. Priestley always obtained

obtained nitrous and marine acid, by the combustion of inflammable and pure air; and Mr. Keir, and Mr. de la Metherie, concluded that the inflammable air was one of the principles of the nitrous acid; because all inflammable bodies, when burned with pure air, afford acid. Mr. de la Metherie thinks the phlogisticated air is formed by the decomposition of part of the nitrous acid produced by the combustion. Mr. Proust obtained camphor, by evaporating the essential oils of lavender, rosemary, marjoram, &c. Other vegetables have the common property of producing lethargic effects, such as the mandragoras, belladonna, stramonium, the poppy, &c. The umbelliferous plants all contain a peculiar essential oil. The cruciferous plants are distinguished by their acrid taste, and by fermentation or fire, afford volatile alkali; but no volatile alkali can be detached by lime from their juices before fermentation or the action of fire. The phosphoric acid has been found in the gastric juice, by Struve and Macquart; and in the urinary calculi, by Westrumb, who thinks this acid, united to aerial acid, forms all vegetable acids; but Tingry's beautiful experiments show, that the phosphoric acid from vegetables is a new product, as it could not be produced without the nitrous acid. Mr. Lavoisier thinks the oils are composed of charcoal and inflammable air; which combined with different proportions of pure air form mucous substances, and vegetable acids. Mr. de la Metherie supposes the inflammable air to be composed of pure air, and light, with perhaps the matter of heat. Vegetable and animal oils, he says, consist of acids saturated with inflammable air; and with regard to charcoal, it is the produce of the decomposition of these oils, and these acids. The difference of the vegetable acids seems to depend only on the difference in the quantity of phlogiston they contain. This acid, combining with a fresh portion of inflammable matter in cruciferous plants and animals by means of light and heat, being acted upon also by the vital powers, a *saline animal principle* is formed, which by fermentation and heat readily produces volatile alkali, or ammoniac, and all the acid disappears. The organization of some animals, (as of those insects, that like plants expire dephlogisticated air,) is such, that their vital powers cannot vitiate pure air, and change vegetable acid into volatile alkali; and on distillation they afford acid, and little or no volatile alkali. These facts show that it is the inflammable principle formed by a combination of light, and the matter of heat, with pure air, which alters the vegetable acid, so as to enable it to form volatile alkali. With regard to the decomposition of water, the experiments of Messrs. Faets Van-Troostwick and Deiman is seducing, because there is no intermediate substance, but the electric spark; however the experiments ought to be carefully repeated. The new nomenclature has been rejected by the major part of the learned.

*Arts.* Mr. Dacier's description of Coalbrook-dale, shows that its founderies are more valuable to England, than the mines of Potosi to their possessors. The beautiful construction of the cones of Cherburg have been described. A description is given of the manufactories of spirituous liquors from barley and wheat; and of beers and ales. The success of the crystallization of borax, depends on the separation of fatty matter by charcoal, as in the case of other salts. Mr. Tucher's method of making red precipitate, in the large way, is to add, in a



luted matras, to twenty five pounds of quicksilver, thirty six pounds of very strong nitrous acid. The vessel is covered with the head and a receiver affixed. Heat is applied for twenty or twenty five hours; then the heat is increased so as to sublime the mercury, first of a gray colour, then of a yellow, or orange, and at last of a beautiful red. In this manner are prepared corrosive sublimate, calomel, and minium.

Observations on *agriculture* close this useful retrospective survey of last year's improvements.

#### NATURAL HISTORY.

ART. XII. *Sur l'Arbre qui donne la Gomme Adragant, &c.* On the Tree which yields Gum Tragacanth: by Mr. de la Billardiere, M. D. *Journal de Physique.*

Mr. B. arrived at mount Liban in August, the time of the harvest for gum-tragacanth. It flows from the shrub *astragalus gummifera*, of which a botanical description and engraving are given. It is proposed to cultivate this shrub in France: the proper situation would be the mountains in the Western provinces, on which the snow disappears towards the end of April.

ART. XIII. Leipzig. *Museum Leskeanum, Regnum Animale, &c.* The Animals in the Cabinet of Mr. Leske, arranged in systematical order, and described by L. Gust. Karsten. Vol. I. 367 p. with 9 coloured plates. Price 1 r. 16 g. (6s.) 1789.

To this catalogue of the late celebrated L.'s museum, which contains many scarce pieces, is prefixed a well-written life of him by Mr. K. The insects, which form a considerable part of the whole, are to be sold separately. (We have already noticed a catalogue of them in our Rev. Vol. II. p. 374.) *Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeitung.*

ART. XIV. Frankfort. *Naturgeschichte der Europäischen Schmetterlinge, &c.* Natural History of European Butterflies, in systematical Order: by Maur. Balthaz. de Borchhausen. 8vo. 288 p. 1788.

ART. XV. Eisenach. Dr. Kuhn, of this place, has a collection of insects, which he is willing to dispose of for 100 r. conv. geld. (20l.). It is in good preservation, and contains some nondescripts and many rare species. In it are at least fifty butterflies from Surinam.

*Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

#### GEOGRAPHY.

ART. XVI. Gottingen. *J. C. Gatterers kurzer Begriff der Geographie, &c.* Short Sketch of Geography: by J. Christ. Gatterer. Vol. I. treating of the Earth and its Inhabitants in general, and of Europe in particular. Vol. II. containing Asia, Africa, America, and *Australia*. 8vo. 982 p. Price 2 r. 8 g. (8s.). 1789.

After so many compendiums of geography as have appeared within these ten years, we congratulate every lover of the science on the publication of this excellent work, which has so long been eagerly expected. It is without an index; but a very full table of contents almost supercedes the necessity of one. Mr. G. also informs us, that his

his son, Prof. G. at Heidelberg, is about to publish a geographical lexicon, which will serve as a most complete and accurate index to the present work. *Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

ART. XVII. Mentz. *Handbuch der neuesten Erd und Volkerkunde, &c.* Manual of modern Geography, from the best and newest Sources, including the ecclesiastical, political, economical, military, and domestic State; Manners and Customs, Coins, Trade, History, and ancient Geography, of every Nation on our Globe: by P. Ph. Chr. Wernher. Vol. II. Part I. containing England, Scotland, Ireland, the Danish Dominions, and Sweden. 8vo. 494 p. 1788.

The author of this work has, it is true, made considerable use of Büfching, but he very frequently differs from him, to follow better sources of information. Though not perfectly free from errors, it is, on the whole, a very valuable work. *Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

## M E C H A N I C S.

ART. XVIII. Vienna. *Wolfgangs von Kempelen, &c. Mechanismus der menschlichen Sprache, &c.* The Mechanism of the human Speech, with the Description of a speaking Machine: by W. von Kempelen, Counsellor, &c.

Mr. von K. after long and diligent inquiry into the mechanism of speech, has framed an image capable of articulating any sounds that may be required. An account of this he proposes to publish by subscription. The work will be divided into five parts. 1. On speech in general. 2. Examination of the questions, whether language was invented by man, and whether all languages arose from a single original one. On the former of these Mr. K. concludes in the affirmative: on the latter, in the negative. 3. On the organs of speech and their functions. 4. On the simple sounds or letters of European languages. 5. Account of the speaking machine.

It is to be printed in French or German, in 8vo. on fine paper, with twenty-seven copper-plates, price 1 duc. (9s.). No more copies will be printed than are subscribed for. Subscriptions will be received by Mr. J. Paul Krause, till the end of April: and the work will be printed by the 1st of September. Subscribers, who may at any time happen to be at Vienna, will be shown the machine which Mr. K. has made, with its internal structure. *Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

## P O L I T I C A L O E C O N O M Y.

ART. XIX. Paris. *De la Religion nationale.* On the national Religion: by M. l'Abbé Fauchet. 1789.

At a time when every Frenchman is for reforming the laws of his country, abbé F. having caught the flame of patriotism, resolves to contribute his mite. Of his ideas some are good, some visionary, some disputable. He considers the Catholic and Mohammedan as the only two religions adapted to a great monarchy; and though he is for tolerating the exercise of all religions, he would have sectaries totally excluded from offices of government. *Journal Encyclopédique.*

ART. XX. Paris. *Essai sur les Reformes à faire dans l'Administration de la Justice, &c.* On the Reforms to be made in the Administration

tion of Justice in France: dedicated to the States-General: by M. Mezard, Counsellor at Law, and Sub-delegate of Apt, in Provence.

This is one of the best writings to which the present occasion has given birth. M. M. first shows the causes of abuses, and next the modes of remedying them. It is not so much the forms, he observes, as the administrators of justice, that must be amended. As a striking proof of his sincerity, we must remark, that one reform he proposes deprives himself of some profitable employments.

*L'Esprit des Journaux.*

ART. XXI. Montpellier. *Du Commerce & des Manufactures distinctives de la Ville de Lyon, &c.* Essay on the Trade and Manufactures of the City of Lyons: by M. l'Abbé Bertholon, Member of several Academies, &c. which obtained Abbé Raynal's Prize from the Academy of Lyons. 8vo. 220 p.

After a short sketch of the numerous advantages produced by commerce in all ages, and the superiority it has given to the nations that have cultivated it, abbé B. proceeds to discuss the question, conceived in the following terms: "What were the principles which made the manufactures that distinguish the city of Lyons flourish? what are the circumstances that may injure them, and how may they be preserved and secured in a prosperous state?" This he has done in a satisfactory manner: showing, that the advantageous situation of Lyons, and the strict probity of its manufacturers, have been the chief causes of its flourishing trade; that war, dissensions, taxes on the importation of raw materials and on exports of goods, exclusive privileges, and vanity, are the principal things to be dreaded as injurious to it; and that the invention of new machines, and improvement of old ones, in order to save time and labour, and improve the quality of their manufactures, are the sole means of rendering their trade more flourishing, as the skill of the manufacturers is already at the highest pitch of perfection.

*Journal Encyclopédique.*

#### PHILOSOPHY.

ART. XXII. Prague and Jena. *Versuch einer neuen Theorie des Vorstellungs-vermögens, &c.* Sketch of a new Theory of the Faculty of Perception: by C. Leonard Reinhold. Large 8vo. 647 p. 1789.

That the obscurity and errors, so apparent in former philosophical systems, respecting the ideas of perception, sensation, thought, and cognition, have been the great occasion to many of misunderstanding Kant's *Kritik der reinen Vernunft*, cannot well be denied. The three latter Kant has excellently defined and discriminated; but many of the objections made to his system show how little he has been understood. Prof. R. here attempts to give an accurate theory of the faculties of perception and cognition, and thus farther elucidate and support Kant's philosophy. These he has done in a masterly manner, and in a method wholly his own, making his deductions on new grounds. In some points, indeed, he differs from Kant.

Prefixed to the work is a history of the fate of the Kantish philosophy.

*Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

ART. XXIII. Leipzig. *Neues Philosophisches Magazin, &c.* New Philosophical Magazine; containing Illustrations of, and Remarks on,



on, Kant's System: published by J. H. Abicht and F. G. Born. Vol. I. Part I. 8vo. 136 p. Price 9g. (1s. 4d.). 1789.

This periodical work is to be published quarterly, in parts of eight or ten sheets each. If the plan laid down be pursued with the same spirit as it is begun, it cannot fail of giving satisfaction. *Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

ART. XXIV. Halle. *Grundriss der allgemeinen Logik, und kritische Anfangsgründe zu einer allgemeinen Metaphysik.* Elements of general Logic, and critical Principles of general Metaphysics: by L. H. Jakob, Phil. D. and Prof. in two Parts. 700 p.

This attempt at a system of logic and metaphysics on the principles of Kant's philosophy, has not the sole merit of being the first. In its present form, however, we cannot recommend this valuable work to those who are unacquainted with Kant's system; still less to teachers of those sciences, and least of all to beginners. *Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

ART. XXV. Manheim. *Menon, oder Versuch in Gesprächen, die vornehmsten Punkte aus der Kritik der praktischen Vernunft des H. Prof. Kant zu erläutern.* Menon, or an Attempt to elucidate the principal Points of Kant's Philosophy of practical Reason, in Dialogues: by F. W. D. Snell. 8vo. 392 p. Price 1 r. 4g. (4s.). 1789.

This attempt to render K.'s system more comprehensible to ordinary capacities is not an unsuccessful one, though we cannot much commend the form Mr. S. has chosen. There are five dialogues, of which the subjects are: elements of pure practical reason—comparison of the system of salvation with pure morality—on the moral sense—on free-will—and on the supreme good. *Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

## CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

ART. XXVI. Rome. *Ignatii Rosii Commentationes Laertianæ.* A Commentary on Laertius:—by J. Rosii. 8vo. 1788.

Prof. Rosii has, in this publication, not only corrected the text of Laertius, but he has also explained many obscure passages in him, and refuted the interpretations and corrections of other philologists.

*Nov. Lett. di Firenze.*

ART. XXVII. Cobourg. *Professor Facius* has lately written two programmata, with which we have been much pleased. The one, *De Ænigmate & Græphæ*, in which he considers the word *græphos* as merely a later metaphorical expression for the former: the other, *Ad Pausaniam emendandum & explicandum.* This contains some valuable emendations of the text. L. I. c. 23, Λυκίου του Μυρωνος for Λυκίου τ. Μ. VI. 17, χριζιλος for χριζιλου. V. 17. φερει νηπιον for φερειν νηπιον. X. 19. ιποιεισθι ιγγιγνομενου for ιποιεισθι ο, &c. VIII. 37. read η δε δισποινα σκηπη-ιστον τε και καλουμενην κιστην επι τοις γονασιν εχει τη δε εχειται σκηπηρου, τη δε δεξιη κιστης. IX. 11. read 'Αθηναν και 'Ηρακλεα κολεσσους επι τυπου λιθου του Ηρακλεου. We hope for a speedy continuation of these emendations. *Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

## COINS AND MEDALS.

ART. XXVIII. Parma. *La Zecca e Moneta Parmigiana, &c.* Account of the Mint and Coins of Parma: by P. Frene Affo: published with Notes, &c. by Guidantonio Zanetti. Fol. 1788.

This

This work gives an account not only of the mint of Parma opened in 1207, and of the coins current there, both before and since that period, but also of the origin of the city and its trade. It is ornamented with a portrait of the royal infant, fifteen plates of coins, containing 308, and engravings of sixty-one medals. *Ef. Letter. di Roma.*

ART. XXIX. Ferrara. *Delle Medaglia & Monete esistenti nel Museo della Pontificia Università di Ferrara, &c.* On the Coins and Medals in the Museum of the Pontifical University of Ferrara, which were stolen, and afterwards recovered in September, 1788: by F. Leop. Bertoldi. 12mo. 73 p. 1789.

This is a catalogue of a valuable collection of medals. Condemned to the melting pot by its plunderers, it was fortunately recovered before a single piece was destroyed. *Novelle Lett. di Firenz.*

ART. XXX. Udine. We are informed, that the collection of Mr. *Cajetan Sindilani*, at Udine, containing various ancient Greek and Roman coins and several medals, many of which are scarce, is to be sold. *Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

#### HISTORY.

ART. XXXI. Florence. *Compendio della Storia della Persecuzione mossa contro la Cattolica Religione nell' Impero della China, &c.* Brief Account of the Persecution of the Catholics in China, in the Year 1784: by P. Gius. Mat. di Bientina, apostolical Missionary. 8vo. 131 p. 1789.

An interesting relation of occurrences in which the narrator was not a little concerned. It appears, here, that the emperor, Kien Long, was not such a tyrant as some would have him thought. A few letters are added, containing important political accounts of China.

*Novelle Letter. di Firenz.*

ART. XXXII. Paris and Strasbourg. *Histoire de la Rivalité de Carthage & de Rome, &c.* History of the Rivalry between Rome and Carthage: to which is added, the Death of Cato, a Tragedy, from the English of Mr. Addison: by A. H. Dampmartin, Captain of Horse. 2 vols. 8vo. 947 p.

Though this period of history be universally known, M. D.'s work deserves commendation. The first volume is employed in investigating the origin and state of the two rival powers. On that of Rome we think M. D. has thrown more light than any other writer. He supposes it to have been built on the ruins of an ancient Greek city, destroyed by the Latins during the Trojan war, when Greece was too fully employed to afford it any succour. Its astonishing public edifices, generally attributed to its first kings, but of which those kings must have been utterly incapable, he thinks sufficiently demonstrate the truth of this supposition.

*M. de Vozelle. Journ. des Sçavans.*

ART. XXXIII. Copenhagen. *Chronologisk Register over de Kongelige Forordninger og aabne Breve, &c.* Chronological List of the Royal Proclamations and Letters Patent, which have been issued since the Year 1670; with careful Abstracts of those that are at present in force, as far as they concern the People of Denmark and Norway in

in general; and an alphabetical List: by Isaac Hennik Schow. Vol. XIX. Large 8vo. 517 p.

This is a valuable collection for those who wish to study the statistics of Denmark. The present volume includes the years 1784--7.

*Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

## BIOGRAPHY.

ART. XXXIV. Paris. *Les Philosophes des Trois premiers Siècles de l'Eglise, &c.* The Philosophers of the first three Centuries of the Church; or, Historical Portraits of Heathen Philosophers, who embraced Christianity, and defended it in their Writings: by M. l'Abbé Nonnote. 12mo. 1789.

Abbé N. after having long distinguished himself amongst the zealous and enlightened divines who have attacked the sceptical philosophers of the present day, now exhibits to our view philosophers of a different stamp, who abandoned the schools of Plato and Epicurus to embrace Christianity, and became its most celebrated defenders. These are St. Justin, Tatian, Athenagoras, Theophilus of Antioch, Clemens Alexandrinus, Hermias, Origen, Minutius Felix, Tertullian, St. Cyprian, Arnobius, and Lactantius. Abbé N. has not borrowed from others, but has portrayed their characters as they appeared to himself in their writings.

*L'Esprit des Journaux.*

ART. XXXV. Berlin. *Aug. Fred. W. Sack's, &c. Lebensbeschreibung, &c.* Life of A. F. W. Sack, late first Preacher to the Court of the King of Prussia, Fellow of the Royal Academy of Sciences, &c. with some Letters and Writings which he left behind him: published by his Son. F. S. Gottfr. Sack. 2 vols. Large 8vo. 764 p. Price 1 r. 16 g. (6s.)

Besides the life of this excellent man, who was born February 4, 1703, and died April 23, 1786, we have here some letters to and from him, most of them important; notes on a creed; thoughts on the state of the Protestant church; trust in God, a soliloquy; on the influence of Christianity on morals, and temporal welfare; and twenty sermons, ten of which are on extraordinary occasions.

*Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

ART. XXXVI. Mannheim. *Leben Friederichs von Schomberg oder Schönburg, &c.* Life of Fred. Duke of Schomberg or Schönburg: by J. Aug. Kazner. 2 vols. 8vo. 770 p. Price 3 r. (10s. 6d.) 1789.

This life of the celebrated duke S. is well written. To it are subjoined various authentic papers, consisting chiefly of letters from kings Charles II. James II. and William III. the French minister Chantaut, marshal Turenne, cardinal Mazarin, Mad. Maintenon, the prince of Conde, &c.

*Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

## BIBLIOGRAPHY.

ART. XXXVII. Milan. *Giornale de 'Libri nuovi, &c.* List of all the new Books published by the most enlightened Nations of Europe. 8vo. 4 p. each Number. 1789.

This



This weekly paper, begun at the commencement of the present year, gives only the titles, subjects, if not evident from the title, size, number of pages, plates, and price, if it can be obtained, of books, without any remarks.

*Novelle Letterarie di Firenze.*

ART. XXXVIII. Vienna. *Annualium Typographicorum V. Cl. Mich. Maittaire Supplementum*, &c. Supplement to Maittaire's Annals of Typography: by Mich. Denis. Vols. I. II. 4to. Price 6r. (1l. 1s.) 1789.

This work gives ample testimony of its author's learning and industry. The books are arranged in chronological order, and followed by a chronological index; a critical one, in which the omissions and errors of M.'s index are supplied or corrected; an alphabetical index of authors, their works following their names; and a similar one of printers.

*Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

ART. XXXIX. Augsburg. *Notitia historico-litteraria de Libris ab Artis typographicæ Inventionē usque ad An. 1479*, &c. Account of Books in the Library of the free and imperial Monastery of Sts. Ulric and Afra, at Augsburg; printed before the Year 1480: with eight Copper-plates, containing 60 Fac Similes of Alphabets of the earliest Printers. Large 4to. 224 p. 1788.

In the first part of this work Mr. Placidus Braun, the librarian, gives us an account of 165 books, without date; and in the second, of 117, the dates of which are from 1468 to 1479. If this volume be well received, Mr. B. promises us an account of those books in the library which were printed from 1480 to 1500, and also of some manuscripts.

*Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

#### D R A M A.

ART. XL. Paris. *Théâtre de la Nation* (the new name assumed by the *Théâtre François*). The new piece entitled *Le Réveil d'Epiménide, ou les Etrennes de la Liberté*, "The Waking of Epimenides, or the First Fruits of Liberty," was received with great and deserved applause. M. de Flins, the author, has brought Epimenides upon the stage, awaking, after a sleep of a hundred years, at the present juncture, and thus takes occasion to exhibit a striking picture of the present state of Paris. M. de F. has also availed himself of the general emancipation, to strike off the shackles of the dramatic muse, and permits her to speak boldly truths that a twelvemonth ago would not have been suffered to appear without a veil. *L'Esprit des Journaux*.

#### M I S C E L L A N I E S.

ART. XLI. Paris. *Essai historique sur la Législation de la Perse*, &c. Historical Essay on the Legislation of Persia, with a complete Translation of Saadi's Bed of Roses: by Abbé Gaudin. 8vo. 415 p. 1789.

The stability of the Persian government has rendered it an object of no small importance to the science of legislation; a view of it, therefore, when France is new-modelling her constitution is not ill timed. Saadi's Bed of Roses is well known from the Latin version of Gestius, from which those who are skilled in the Persian, say this translation is made.

*L'Esprit des Journaux.*

ART.

ART. XLII. Paris. *Tableau de nouveau Palais-royal*. Sketch of the new Palais-royal. 12mo. 427 p. with two plates. Price sewed 3 liv. (2s. 6d.)

M. de la M. de L. said, with great justice, that the palais-royal was the capital of Paris. This sketch of it, which is after the manner of Mercier's *Tableau de Paris*, will be found amusing. The plates represent the ancient and modern state of this garden. *L'Esprit des Journaux*.

ART. XLIII. Paris. *Réflexions ou Sentences & Maximes morales du Duc de la Rochefoucault*, &c. The Reflections or moral Sentences and Maxims of the Duke de la Rochefoucault, with Remarks: by M. l'Abbé Brotier. 8vo. Price sewed 4 liv. 10 sous. (3s. 9d.) 1789.

Since the year 1778 Rochefoucault's maxims have undergone various alterations with respect to form: this edition is copied from the last published by the duke himself, which was become extremely scarce. Abbé B. having been fortunate enough to meet with the first edition also, has subjoined what he calls the author's *first thoughts*; thus exhibiting the difference between the idea as it first strikes the mind of genius, and as it appears when it has received its last polish. The reputation of abbé B. cannot fail to insure his reflections a favourable reception; we will give the following specimen of them.

Maxim 261. *The education usually given to young people is a second self-love with which we inspire them.*

I not only assent to the truth of this maxim, but I do not believe it possible to give youth any kind of education but what will inspire a second self-love. If we distinguish several species of self-love in man, he has as many as he possesses good qualities. Self-love, the general source of our vices when ill-directed, is, when under the guidance of reason, the measure of our virtues. We fulfil not our duty to God, but by loving him more than ourselves, or our neighbour, but by loving him as ourselves. In reason, as in religion, self is all.

We are incessantly talking of education, and every day proposing new systems of it. But every thing that can be said on the subject has been said long ago; in four words as to the masters, good examples, and good precepts; in two for the children, morals and application. The fruits of this application are to know little, but to know it well, with an aptitude for acquiring every thing. With this we may have Corneilles, Bossuets, Vanbans: without this we shall have only imperitents or fools."

*L'Esprit des Journaux.*

ART. XLIV. Vienna and Leipzig. *Skizze von Wien*. Sketch of Vienna. Part V. 8vo. 1788. Price of each Part, containing about 160 p. 10 g. (1s. 6d.)

M. Pezzl's style in this last part has lost nothing of its humour. His work is a happy imitation of Mercier's *Tableau de Paris*, but somewhat less satirical. This part begins with some remarks on the Turkish war, and shrewd reflections on its consequences. Of the Jews, he observes, that it is not without some reason the seed of Abraham boast of the promise, that they should be as numerous as the stars of heaven; for in the hereditary domains of Austria alone there are at least 30,000 of them. There are never less than five or six thou-

sand



land strollers at Vienna, where they have no synagogue, but may pray as they please in their own houses. To marry in that city they must possess an estate of 10,000 fl. (1125 l.) There are still three nunneries at Vienna, whose foundations are for charitable purposes. Foreigners give the palm to Vienna for good substantial diet and carousing. To this Nicolai's Observations on Vienna may serve as a commentary. The court consumes 60 *anthals* of genuine tokay yearly. The empress of Russia has some vineyards in the neighbourhood of Tokay, and in the centre of them a Russian garrison of thirty men and an officer is stationed, to keep watch night and day over the precious fruit, the juice of which is tasted only by her particular favourites. The oriental academy is an excellent and useful institution: its members are usually about twelve. An improved edition of Meninski's grand Turkish, Arabic, Persian, Italian, and Latin Dictionary, published by it, found only a single subscriber—the King of Poland.

*Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

ART. XLV. Berlin. *Italien und Deutschland in Rücksicht auf Sitten, &c.* A View of the Manners, Customs, Literature, and Arts, of Italy and Germany, a periodical Publication: by Moritz and Hirt. Part I. with Plates. 8vo. Price 8 gr. (1s. 2d.) 1789.

This contains: 1. The life of a young painter, Germain Drouais. 2. Historic architectural remarks on Christian churches. 3. The republic of St. Marin. 4. On some fresco paintings in a chapel of the Vatican, preceded by some remarks on G. Vasari. This is the beginning of some essays intended to bring us acquainted with an old but little known master, Fra. Gioanni Angelico da Filsole.

Of these pieces the third is by Mr. M. the rest by Mr. H. in whom we are pleased to find a man very capable of giving us an account of the arts at Rome, where he resides. [We are not told at what periods it is to be published.]

*Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*

ART. XLVI. Ulm. *Freyburger Beyträge zur Beförderung des ältesten Christenthums und der neuesten Philosophie, &c.* Essays for the Improvement of ancient Christianity and modern Philosophy: by Kaspar Ruef. Parts IV. VI. 8vo. 537 p. 1788-9.

Mr. R. proceeds in his meritorious endeavours to enlighten the Catholics of Germany. We seldom see such an honest frankness of heart united with such a clearness of head. His reviewer, who is himself a Catholic, hears him with pleasure speaking truths to great and small, priests and bishops, in a style, that will convince even those of the lowest class, who read him, of their superstitions, and lead them to despise those who would maintain them.

*Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.*